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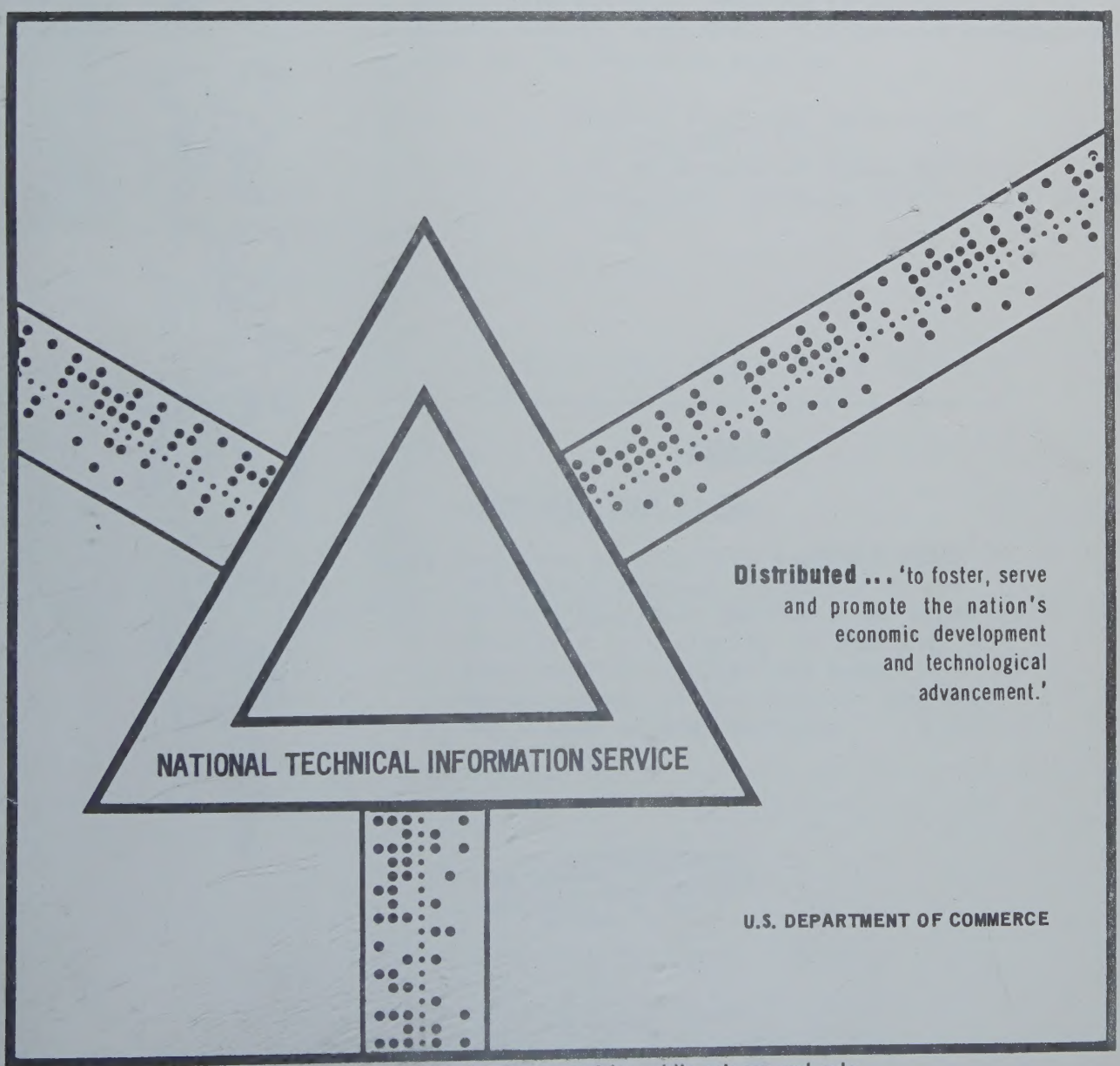
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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

## Party Committee of A Certain Regiment under PLA Peking Command Criticizes Crimes of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and Other Swindlers in Violating the Party's Democratic Centralism and Raises Consciousness of Carrying out Chairman Mao's Line of Army Building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 22, 1972)

(NCNA Shihchiachuang, March 21, 1972) The Party committee of a certain regiment of the Peking Command of the People's Liberation Army conscientiously carries out the Party's system of democratic centralism, guaranteeing correct implementation of Chairman Mao's line of army building and effectively strengthening the building of the army unit.

The Party committee of this regiment consistently pays relatively close attention to the Party's system of democratic centralism. Since the 9th Party Congress, particularly after the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, members of the committee have conscientiously studied the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party and Chairman Mao's teachings on the practice of democratic centralism in connection with the condition of construction of their Party committee. They have also criticized Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers for their crime of pushing an opportunist line invariably by sabotaging the Party's system of democratic centralism and violating the Party's centralized and unified leadership politically, ideologically and organizationally at the beginning. Through study and after unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, all comrades further understood that the Party's system of democratic centralism was a guarantee for the implementation of the Party's correct line, that under all circumstances the Party committee must take Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as its guide, conscientiously practice democracy under the guidance of centralism and practice centralism on the basis of democracy,

that the secretary, deputy secretary and every member of the Party committee must consciously put themselves among the "squad members" of the Party committee, and that when facing a major problem, they must first hand it over to the Party committee for full discussion, exercise collective leadership and implement the mass line. This will insure that the army unit will advance triumphantly along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao.

Recently the Party committee of this regiment drew up a plan for political education. Its members discussed this plan in detail at a meeting. After that, a member of its standing committee led some cadres to an advanced unit to put this plan to experiment and to sum up experience. They told the cadres and the fighters the revolutionary traditions of the army unit and led them to study Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in connection with the heroic deeds of the advanced units, thereby effectively raising the consciousness of the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the line struggle. After such repeated discussions and mass practice, the Party committee drew up a plan for carrying out political education in a down-to-earth manner and proceeding from reality. As a result of the execution of this plan, political education was carried out briskly and vigorously in the army unit and produced excellent results.

On another occasion, the higher level assigned this regiment the task of national defense construction work, which required high quality and which had to be accomplished in a short time. Comrades of this regiment were inexperienced. In the face of this arduous task, the secretary and the deputy secretary of the regiment Party committee gave democracy full play and every member of the Party committee actively put forward opinions and suggested methods. They thought and acted with one accord and drew up a relatively good working plan.

When the work got started, members of the Party committee consciously carried out the resolution adopted by the Party committee. They climbed mountains and went deep into the worksites to study problems and labor together with the cadres and the fighters, seeking experience in construction work and giving guidance over the work as a whole. When meeting with a problem in the course of construction work, they would promptly report it to the Party committee and suggest a method of solving this problem.

In this way, the "squad members" of the Party committee were united together, fully displaying the power of collective leadership and leading the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment to whip up an upsurge of doing construction work of fine quality, high output and low consumption of materials and in safety. The task was accomplished more than 20 days ahead of schedule, saving a great deal of money for the state.

Some members of the Party committee of this regiment have long experience in struggle while others have short experience. They also belong to different levels of thought and knowledge. They may be divided in opinion when discussing problems. Whenever this situation occurs, the Party committee perseveringly applies Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in unifying the thinking of all comrades and strives to achieve ideological unification.

The Party committee once held a meeting to study and arrange the work at a certain stage. The army cadres and the government cadres warmly discussed the problem of how to handle correctly the relations between the army and the government. They put forth many positive suggestions in accordance with their practical experience. How should these opinions be concentrated? The Party committee set aside three days' time for all comrades to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's idea of correct handling of the relationship between politics and military affairs. It also asked some company-level cadres who had handled relatively well the work of the army and the government to take part in the study conducted by the Party committee and to tell about their experience in correctly understanding and handling the relationship between politics and military work and in conscientiously carrying out Chairman Mao's line of army building.

Through this study, the Party committee members learned that, in accordance with Chairman Mao's line of army building, they must perseveringly put politics in command and carry out political work and military work simultaneously. Taking the situation as a whole, they made proper arrangements for the time set aside for political education and military training and strengthened military and political building of the army unit in an all-round manner.

Chairman Mao teaches: "We stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for insuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations in the interests of our fight." For the purpose of better guaranteeing implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party committee of this regiment--in the course of carrying out democratic centralism--periodically holds open-door rectification campaigns to seek in earnest the criticism and suggestions of the masses toward the Party committee. The Party committee members also hold friendly chats constantly among themselves and help one another ideologically.

On one occasion, in view of the problems in the building of the style of work of the army unit, the Party committee decided to send a standing committee member to set up an experimental post in the 4th company. The army unit was then carrying out education in the Party's basic level in an overall manner. This standing committee member feared that he might be mistaken as encroaching on the time for line education if he devoted too much time to grasping the style of work, so that he showed hesitation in work.

Upon discovering this problem, the secretary and the deputy secretary of the Party committee promptly had chats with him and got together with him to review the fine traditions of our Army during the years of revolutionary war and to study Chairman Mao's teachings about the building of style of work and helped him dispel his worries and combine very well line education with the building of style of work. This standing committee member raised his thinking and knowledge, heightened his confidence, and got together with the cadres and the fighters of this company unit to work boldly to implement Chairman Mao's line of army building. He groped about in the dark and acquired excellent experience. He was welcomed by the cadres and the fighters.

* * *

IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

## CCP Committee of Hsinhsien Administrative District, Shansi Province, Conscientiously Carries Out Active Ideological Struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 19, 1972)

(NCNA Taiyuan, March 18, 1972) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the leading members of the CCP Committee of Hsinhsien Administrative District, Shansi Province, learn from one another, help one another, support one another and fight shoulder to shoulder to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, giving an impetus to the development of the situation of revolution and production in the whole administrative district.

Some of the leading members of Hsinhsien Administrative District Committee formerly worked with the local organizations and others worked with the army; some have long experience in the revolution while others have been in it for only a short time. After the establishment of the administrative district Party committee and particularly after the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, they read and studied seriously, broke down arrogance and complacency, criticized revisionism and rectified their styles of work, thereby deepening their understanding of the important meaning of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unite to win still greater victories." They pay particular attention to strengthening the revolutionary unity among the "squad members" of the administrative district committee on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

They often say: "We hailed from all corners of the country and have joined together today for a common revolutionary objective of doing a good job of socialist revolution and socialist construction and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. So long as we are united together and resolutely uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, we surely can go on winning still greater victories together with the people of the administrative district."

In the process of helping and learning from one another, the leading members of Hsinhsien administrative district Party committee attached prime importance to raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and increasing their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

One of the deputy secretaries of the administrative district Party committee was responsible for leadership work in another district before the great cultural revolution. He accumulated experience of both positive and negative types in the struggle between the two lines. Other members of the Party committee not only actively supported him in his work but also learned modestly from him. For some time, some units of this administrative district were influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, so that some of the Party's

economic policies could not be carried out very well in the countryside. The administrative district committee held several meetings to study and solve these problems.

The cadres who formerly had served for a long time in the army specially invited this deputy secretary to tell about past facts of the implementation of the Party's policies. On the basis of his experience, this cadre actively suggested a method of solving the problem, thereby helping all comrades implement further the Party's various economic policies in the countryside.

One of the members of the standing committee of the administrative district Party committee was a deputy director of the administrative district who had been working locally for 26 years. Because he did not correctly draw lessons from his past mistakes, he worked with hesitation. Other members of the Party committee warmly helped him in conscientiously summing up his experience in the struggle between the two lines and encouraged him to work boldly. Now, he pays attention to reading seriously and makes strenuous efforts to transform his work outlook. He works boldly and dutifully. He courageously upholds principles. He is praised by the cadres and the comrades.

The leading members of Hsinhsien administrative district Party committee often get together and go deep into realities to make investigations. During the three major revolutionary struggles, they help one another, learn from one another, and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points. Usually, when the administrative district Party committee organizes the cadres to stay and work at the basic level, it often groups together in a planned manner the cadres of the standing committee of the administrative district committee who formerly worked with the army and the other cadres who formerly worked with local organizations, so that they can help one another and make progress together in the process of practical work.

Chairman Mao points out: "What do we mean by unity? Of course we mean unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and not unprincipled unity." Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, the Hsinhsien administrative district committee conscientiously carried out active ideological struggle and applied Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in achieving unified thinking and unified action.

One of the members of the standing committee of the administrative district committee made some mistakes during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Proceeding from the desire for unity, the leading members of the administrative district Party committee sternly criticized his mistakes and gave him eager help. The secretary of the administrative district Party committee and a member of the standing committee called on him many times and had personal chats with him, encouraging him to correct his mistakes and to make revolution continuously. Meanwhile, they also showed him confidence and support in his work. This errant cadre was deeply touched. He modestly

accepted the help rendered by the comrades, reviewed his mistakes and took action to correct his mistakes resolutely. He played his role in work.

A cadre who was a member of the administrative district Party committee and secretary of a hsien committee once failed to carry out firmly a resolution adopted by the administrative district Party committee. The leading member of the administrative district committee educated him through criticism and helped him strengthen his regard for the Party. After raising his understanding, this cadre consciously acted in accordance with the resolution adopted by the administrative district committee and accomplished his task triumphantly.

Now, the leading members of this administrative district Party committee take care to persist in the struggle when meeting a problem of principle and gaining mutual understanding when handling a non-principled problem. They modestly learn from each other's strong points, help each other in correcting mistakes. When there is difference in opinion, they put the problem on the table to solve it. They get together closely, fight in unity. This gives a great impetus to the development of various branches of work.

* * *

CADRE POLICY

## Strengthen Party Leadership Over the Revolution in Education and Earnestly Implement the Party's Cadre Policy

by

The Party Committee of the Culture, Education and Health Bureau of Shihchingshan Ch'ü, Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 21, 1972)

There are some 50 primary and secondary schools in Shihchingshan ch'ü and up to the present, the absolute majority of former leadership cadres who are rehabilitated have taken up leadership work again. During the three great revolutionary practices, the broad masses of revolutionary cadres have basically been able to implement conscientiously Chairman Mao's proletarian revolution, form close ties with the masses, transform diligently their world outlook and play their hardcore role for the revolution in education.

Some of the people are of the opinion that "now that the cadres are emancipated, the cadre policy could be considered to have been implemented." Our opinion is that even though the cadres are emancipated, we can hardly claim that the cadre policy is implemented. The cadres must still be used correctly and permitted to play their parts to the full. With that end in view, we have carried out a more comprehensive investigation and study on the cadres, and in accordance with the Party's cadre policy, made arrangements boldly for those who could assume principal leadership positions, and as for those with professional teaching ability, we have arranged for them to take up leadership work in teaching.

Of the 13 former Party branch secretaries and principals of middle schools already rehabilitated, one has become a leadership cadre of the culture, education and health bureau of the ch'ü and eight have become principal leading members of middle schools. As for the former directors and deputy directors of education and studies already rehabilitated, they have also been basically placed, on the basis of their professional ability, in charge of leadership work in teaching. In that way these cadres are able to play their hard core role for the revolution in education.

Some of the people are afraid to use cadres with historical problems. In the light of this situation, the Party committee has held many discussions, and is of the opinion that one must maintain the principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism in judging the cadres, resolutely uphold the theory that class status is important but not exclusively so, and attach equal importance to people's political performance. Regarding some of the problems of the cadres, serious examiniations must be carried out, and it would never do to base our judgment on groundless subjective idealist suspicions. Regarding cadres who have come from an exploiting class background or cadres with political and historical

problems in general, as long as their principal problems are basically settled and the lines of distinction in their personal politics clearly defined, they should be employed boldly. We have analyzed and studied such cadres and have boldly made use of all those who can be used.

There also exists a kind of thinking that "some of the cadres are not ideal," and can be employed only with reluctance. In the light of this problem, the Party committee had made a serious study and raised the questions "How should we handle cadres" and "What kind of cadres are ideal cadres" and let everybody discuss them. It enables everybody to realize that we must use the principle of one dividing into two in dealing with them and proceed from reality. We must not confine our judgment to a short period or a single incident in a cadre's life, but should consider his life and work as a whole. The so-called being ideal or not being ideal and being efficient or being inefficient are generalities of contrasts. An ideal cadre is not born, but has to be tempered by fiery struggles. The shortcomings and defects of a cadre can only be overcome through use and by means of constant assistance and education from the leadership and the people. Some of the cadres may have made mistakes in work, but we feel that they should be permitted to make mistakes as long as they are able to correct them.

One of the vice chairmen of the revolutionary committee of a middle school had for a time a misconception regarding working class leadership in the school, and having been through a strict and patient education, he expressed the desire to mend his way. We carried out a comprehensive analysis on his condition and permitted him to continue with his leadership work, and he has been able to play an active part for the revolution in education ever since.

There are those who feel that after criticism and repudiation some of the cadres would lose prestige among the people and that could affect their usefulness. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on having faith in the majority of the cadres and belief in the people, we have resolutely gotten rid of such mental reservations. For example, the former principal of a middle school made some mistakes before the great cultural revolution and was criticized during the great cultural revolution. The Party committee of the bureau made a comprehensive analysis on the condition of this cadre and felt that his mainstream was good and transferred him to act as the vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of another middle school. Under the education of the Party organization, this cadre diligently transformed his world outlook and his progress was very fast. He actively led the revolution in education and his prestige rose even higher among the people. Facts have proved that once Party policies are instilled in the people it can become a powerful force.

After the cadres are rehabilitated and employed, can it be considered that the Party's cadre policy has been fully implemented? We are of the opinion that we must never be satisfied with rehabilitating them and using them organizationally, but must carry out in-depth ideological and political work on them, mobilize the revolutionary activism of the broad

masses of revolutionary cadres, and let them play their parts to the full. After the revolutionary cadres have taken up principal leadership posts, because of the influence of extreme "Left" ideology in some of the schools the cadres are prevented from giving play to their parts. This or that kind of ideological problem always appears among the cadres themselves. In the light of such conditions, we have placed the conducting of education in ideology and political line on the cadres in a primary position, and by constantly carrying out education first in strengthening Party-mindedness among the propaganda teams of workers and PLA and school cadres, strengthened the Party's centralized leadership. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army; the Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," we have actively developed help-one-another and learn-from-one-another activities among the propaganda teams of workers and PLA and school cadres.

Through tempering in the great cultural revolution, there is a marked improvement in the awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines among the broad masses of cadres, and the popularization and encouragement we have given to those with good performance records is a great incentive for the broad masses of school cadres.

In order to strengthen training and education work for the cadres, we have established a system for the study of the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao by the cadres, organized them to go in turn by groups to the countryside and factories for labor and tempering and to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. By means of such measures, the awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the broad masses of cadres has continued to rise, and under the leadership of Party organizations at various levels, they are making manifest their revolutionary activism and giving impetus to the sustained and forward development of the revolution in proletarian education for secondary and primary middle schools in our ch'ü.

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POLICY ON TECHNICIANS

## Fully Mobilize the Revolutionary Activism of the Masses

- Party committee of Shanghai Radio Plant No. 26 firmly follows guideline of unity and remolding through education

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 21, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, March 20, 1972) The Party committee of Shanghai No. 26 Radio Plant, by conscientiously implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals and the policy of uniting with, educating and transforming the intellectuals, has fully mobilized the revolutionary activism of the technical personnel. In the past two years, the technical personnel of this plant, together with the broad masses of workers, have successfully trial manufactured 60 new products, or more than the sum of total products trial manufactured during the past ten years.

This plant specializes in the production of telemetric and testing equipment for radio. Of the more than 1,000 workers in the whole plant, about a fifth are technical personnel. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party committee held special study classes attended by workers, cadres and technicians. In these classes they analyzed concretely the condition of the technical personnel in the plant and conscientiously implemented the Party's policy for intellectuals. In dealing with this or that problem that existed among the technical personnel, they carried out historical and overall analyses, distinguished between the two different aspects of a contradiction, eliminated interferences from the "Left" and the right, and firmly implemented the policy of uniting with, educating and transforming the intellectuals.

There was an engineer who prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution had carried out Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the plant as well as made some mistakes historically. Later, by means of criticism and repudiation as well as with the assistance and education of the masses, and also by going through labor and practice, there was a change in his ideology and feeling and in the performance of his duties. Everybody made a comprehensive analysis of his historical condition and actual performance, and on the basis of the policy of the Party, the Party committee arranged for him to take up a leading position in the production group of the plant in charge of technology and craftsmanship aspects of work in the whole plant, so that he could better play his part. As for the other technical personnel, the Party committee of the plant, on the basis of their political performance and professional ability, has also made suitable arrangements for them in work. Some are taking part in labor as well as in the trial manufacture of new products at the same time, some are acting as leaders of "three-in-one" combination groups in workshops, and various technical work. Thirteen technical personnel have been elected to the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the plant as well as to the leading bodies in charge of leadership work in workshops.

In the course of implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals, the Party committee of the plant has maintained carrying out patient and meticulous work on the technical personnel, and even when relapses occurred in their thinking, they still patiently carried out education on them and would never adopt a rude or rash attitude. In the course of trial manufacturing a new type of product, one of the technical personnel influenced by the bourgeois idea of fame and gain locked up all her technical data, and was unwilling to give it to the other comrades, so that development of trial manufacture work was affected. The masses were more unhappy with her than ever. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "A careful attitude should be adopted in dealing with the problems of the people," the Party committee of the plant offered her patient help and education, permitting her on the one hand to continue with her former work and on the other hand criticized her for her bourgeois idea of personal fame and gain. In this way they not only helped her to raise her understanding, but also enabled the other technical personnel to gain a profound education.

In order to implement the Party's policy for intellectuals, the Party committee of this plant also organized some outstanding workers with rich practical experience to work alongside the technical personnel and to carry out re-education on them. The No. 4 section of the No. 2 workshop was trial manufacturing a set of passive intermediate power meters of an advanced standard, for which the processing of a non-metallic oxide was required. One of the technical personnel participating in the trial manufacture discovered the extreme poisonous nature of this material and became frightened and hesitant. On learning of this, Party member Hua Ken-hsing, an old worker who took part in the trial manufacture, immediately stood up, and leading the other comrades and giving play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, carried out the trial manufacture with his own hands. This enabled the technical personnel to be deeply educated. By actively taking part in the battle and bringing into full play his knowledge of theory, he solved the key problems of calculation, and this product was very quickly trial manufactured.

On the basis of receiving re-education modestly, the technical personnel of this plant together with the workers of this plant have energetically carried out innovations on old products, and methodically carried out systematization and universalization of parts which greatly speeded up the trial manufacture work of new products and made contributions toward the development of the electronic industry.

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## Solve Fresh Problems in the Use of Intellectuals

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 21, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, March 20, 1972) In the course of implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals, the Party committee of the Electric Locomotive Repairs and Fitting Plant of Fushun Mining Bureau, by regularly going deep into reality and making investigation and study, continues to discover and solve fresh problems that appear in the use of intellectuals and let the intellectuals actively play their parts to the full in the three great revolutionary movements.

At present, of the 70 engineering and technical personnel in this plant, apart from those who are sick or about to retire, 61 are being suitably employed. Among these, some 13 have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and 13 have joined the Communist Youth League. In the past two years, united in struggle with the broad masses of workers and cadres and marching shoulder-to-shoulder with them, they have successfully completed more than 340 technical innovations in succession and effectively stimulated the development of production. In 1970 and 1971, the plant separately fulfilled the state production targets by 94 and 97 days ahead of schedule respectively. Since stepping into 1972, the situation in revolution and production has been getting even better and better.

Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the Electric Locomotive Repairs and Fitting Plant of Fushun Mining Bureau, has since 1969 regarded the implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals as an important part of the content of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, and that enabled the absolute majority of engineering and technical personnel in the whole plant to be employed. At that time, some of the comrades thought that the work on intellectuals had more or less been carried out. Nevertheless, after a time, the Party branch discovered that although some of the engineering and technical personnel were playing very vital roles, still others, because of the fact that they had not been allocated work in accordance with their profession and ability, were playing only minor and insignificant roles.

In view of this state of affairs, the Party committee conducted in succession three terms of a study class, organized everybody to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, and with the No. 1 and No. 2 persons of the Party committee setting the pace, went deep into the workshops, mobilized the masses, carried out an overall examination of conditions in the implementation of the policy for intellectuals in the whole plant, and by making suitable arrangements based as much as possible on the professional ability and inclinations of the technical personnel, further mobilized their revolutionary activism and enabled them to bring their professional knowledge into full play.

In the locomotive workshop are five technical personnel who have had more than three years of schooling on the theoretical aspect of locomotive mechanics in the past and more than ten years of practical experience. When

the policy for intellectuals was first put into effect, they were for a time given assignments to make electrical spare parts. Consequently they were unable to express themselves or give play to their ability. After reorganization, they were reinstated in their former position, and could bring their ability into play.

On one occasion they went to the west open air mine to acquaint themselves with the quality of the work of overhauling of locomotives and discovered that the horsepower of the locomotives used in this mine was too low, and not suited to the needs of production and development. Upon returning to the plant, they carried out repeated investigation and experiments with the workers and cadres, and successfully trial manufactured the first large electric locomotive of 170 tons in China.

In the course of making use of engineering and technical personnel, this plant, aside from paying attention to letting them bring their technical ability into play has also attached great importance to helping them improve further professionally. In the light of the fact that some of the technical personnel were influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers and there existed the mistaken idea of setting up politics against technology, they constantly organized them to develop the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation so as to enable them to understand clearly the dialectical relationship between politics and technology, and raise their activism of delving into the study of professional technology for the revolution.

This plant has one hundred sets of generators of 85 tons each for the control and the illumination of electrical locomotives that because of the many years of operation were constantly breaking down and the power output was inadequate. The department concerned had decided to write them off. When Wang Shu-t'ien, a worker of the direct current workshop heard about it, he thought that it would be a great pity to write off that batch of generators. On the one hand he made use of his spare time to study the calculations and figures of similar electrical machines on the outside, and on the other hand, by boldly practicing and modestly learning from the veteran workers, he made many innovations on the original generators, stepped up their generating capacity, and enabled this batch of "condemned" generators to obtain a new lease on life.

To enable these technical personnel to further play their parts, the Party committee in this plant has also closely relied on the masses and paid attention politically and ideologically to carrying out re-education on the cadres during the implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals. This has enabled them to constantly overcome their bourgeois individualism and establish the thought of serving the people wholeheartedly. In this plant was an engineer who, because of the pernicious influence of bourgeois ideology, had a single-minded desire for personal fame and distinction, and he therefore buried himself in pioneering and making inventions, and consequently followed the evil road of revisionism. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, after being criticized and repudiated by the masses, he again became pessimistic, felt that the carrying out of technical work was dangerous, and would not commit himself or give a hand on problems encountered.

In the light of his kind of mentality, the Party committee helped him combat self and repudiate revisionism which enabled him to draw the line of distinction between personal fame and distinction and making scientific research for the revolution.

Once, the Party committee handed him an assignment for the study of an electric steel furnace reactor capable of refining four different kinds of metal. Upon receiving the assignment he studied actively together with the workers and carried out repeated experiments by the side of the more than 1,600 degree electric furnace. After more than half a year of effort, he finally trial manufactured successfully this type of new electric furnace reactor and enabled the plant to become self-sufficient in more than 90 percent of the spare parts.

The Party committee immediately gave publicity to this engineer, which enabled the whole body of engineers and technical personnel to be greatly encouraged and educated. The confidence of everybody to carry out scientific research for the revolution rose higher, and their zeal was fuller still. For the past two years, the engineers, technical personnel and the broad masses of workers of this plant have together successfully made more than 30 discoveries and inventions, of which some 18 items are of an advanced technical level. With the help of the workers and masses, this engineer not long ago again invented successfully a new technique for using controllable silicon on the gearless governor of electric locomotives.

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AFFORESTATION

## A Vanguard Planting Trees in Sandy and Barren Areas

### - Deeds of Changkut'ai protective forest experimental station in checking shifting sand and carrying out afforestation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 19, 1972)

When you come to Changkut'ai station in Liaoning Province and look around, you will see luxuriant trees growing densely together. Who could imagine that this place was damaged very seriously by shifting sand in the past?

Changkut'ai is located in the north of Changwu hsien, Liaoning Province, where shifting sands form the main geographical feature. In the windy season, the yellow sand flew about in the air, blocking out the sunlight, and it continuously eroded the farmland, seriously menacing agriculture and animal husbandry. Before liberation, a folksong was sung extensively in this place: "Sand storms roll on like waves. Farmland is seared as a result of wind weathering and sand erosion. People have to worry about sowing in spring and harvesting in autumn. Their misery has no end." It reflected the miserable life the laboring people led under the brutal oppression of the reactionary ruling classes and under the menace of wind and sand. After the liberation, the Party and the People's Government set up a protective forest experimental station here. As a result of repeated practice and hard work in the past two decades, the broad masses of cadres, workers and technicians of the experimental station succeeded in checking shifting sand and carrying out afforestation and changing the natural outlook of this locality. In particular, their experience in planting chang-tzu-sung (樟子松) trees on the shifting sand dunes is being popularized in sandy and barren areas throughout the country. The local masses warmly called this experimental station "a vanguard in planting trees in sandy and barren areas."

(I)

Changkut'ai protective forest experimental station met with a great deal of difficulty when it was set up. The study of permanent control of shifting sand was a new problem. It had insufficient data. What should it do? Its members said heroically: "A path is trodden by man. Experience is acquired through practice. In making revolution, we should not wait to eat the meal prepared by other people."

Experimental work started.

The first time, on the sand dunes which had gradual slopes and were not very much in the wind were planted indigenous trees such as poplar, willow, elm and mulberry. The result was that the saplings were attacked by sandstorms so that they either withered or did not grow up into big trees. The second time, seeds were sown on the sand dunes during the rainy season.

A few days later, an expanse of new green appeared on the sand dunes. But after a strong winds blew, the newly-sprouted seedlings were blown away in whole clumps. The experiment failed again. The third time, a windbreak was built with the aid of machines to check shifting sand. This also ended in failure.

These three experiments failed, but the comrades were not disheartened. After studying Chairman Mao's "On Practice," they came to realize that: Scientific experiment is an item of arduous labor. It is imperative in the course of practice to open up an approach to the laws of nature. The main cause of failure in the past lay in the fact that the comrades did not grasp the laws of sandstorm. Accordingly, they began to observe the laws of shifting sand. Natural conditions were very poor in the area of shifting sand dunes. In spring, the highest wind speed was 25 meters per second; in summer, temperature of the sand surface was higher than 50 degrees Celsius, and in winter the cold wind roared and the flying sand would hit at one's face as a needle piercing one's skin. The comrades fought against sandstorm, braved the intense heat of the sun and defied exceeding cold. They made more than 800 observations and obtained rich first-hand information. Meanwhile, they organized forces to launch 13 expeditions into the desert to look for plants which would help check the shifting sand.

In the hot season, two technicians covered every spot and every sand dune for a distance of 140 li from Changkut'ai to T'ungliao. Braving the intense heat of the sun, they walked in the desert. They had to try very hard before making a step forward. When they were hungry, they took a mouthful of their dry rations; when they were thirsty, they drank a mouthful of water from a stagnant pool. Sometimes they could not find even a drop of water after walking dozens of li. Despite thirst and profuse perspiration, they went on in high fighting spirits. Eventually, they found a kind of shrub called Chin-chi-erh (錦鷄儿) on the windward slope of a shifting sand dune. In this way, they found five varieties of shrubs which grew on sand dunes of different types and which could be used in checking shifting sand. They also created the experience of checking shifting sand by combining tree planting with mechanical work. They have achieved initial results in checking a shifting sand dune extending an area of 3,600 mow, thereby putting forward the first inspiring step on the road of transforming the sandy and barren land.

(II)

Rigid tests came one after another. There has not been plain sailing either in experimental afforestation. They discovered that some of the indigenous trees such as poplar and willow which had broad leaves could survive, but because of the aridity and sterility of the sandy and barren land, the trees often became "small old trees" which grew up slowly and had dry tips on their branches, so that they could not effectively check the wind and could not be used as timber. After making investigations in many forests on the mountains, they saw that many pine trees grew on cliffs and took root in the cracks among rocks, and yet they grew luxuriantly and had

strong branches and thick leaves. This shewed that the pine was resistant to drought and sterility. Moreover, the pine trees mostly were green the year round and did not shed leaves so that they were very useful in checking the wind and their timber was of fine quality and could serve extensive uses. Therefore, the comrades boldly decided to grow pine trees experimentally on the sand dunes. At that time, some people objected violently, saying: "Practically pine cannot grow here. There is not a single pine tree along the railway from Tahushan to Chengchist'un." But, the comrades answered: "All genuine knowledge comes from practice. You haven't planted the tree yet. Why are you sure that the pine does not grow here?" Some people objected: "According to the law of natural evolution, this is not a pine distribution zone." The comrades replied: "We should make the laws of natural evolution serve us and should not be tied up by them!"

The first time, 2,000 pine saplings were planted but only two survived. Some people came out again to make mocking remarks: "I said long ago that planting pine trees here would bring no good results." Some comrades of the experimental station also wavered. Should they give up or go on with the experiment? The responsible person of the Party branch of the experimental station led all comrades to study Chairman Mao's "On Practice" conscientiously. Chairman Mao teaches: "In many instances, failures have to be repeated many times before errors in knowledge can be corrected and correspondence with the laws of the objective process achieved, and consequently before the subjective can be transformed into the objective, or in other words, before the anticipated results can be achieved in practice."

Chairman Mao's words cast light into the minds of all comrades. They said: "Although only two pine trees survive,yet we cannot jump to the conclusion that pine trees practically cannot grow on sand dunes. A fall into the pit, a gain in wit. Failure is the mother of success. So long as we sum up our experience and draw lessons from it, we shall definitely be victorious."

To acquire thoroughgoing knowledge of the laws of the growth of the pine, they combined revolutionary spirit with a stern scientific attitude, planted pine trees in different spots on the sand dune and compared their growth. The technicians and the workers took their luggage to the spot and lived there, so as to make careful observations and take good care of the pine trees. When the pine saplings were buried by shifting sand, they pushed aside the sand and pulled up the saplings with their hands. They did this whenever a sapling was buried in sand. After arduous effort through countless days and nights, they eventually achieved success. This time, the rate of survival of pine trees was90 percent. In the few experiments which followed, the rate of survival was no less than 80 percent.

Practice shows that it is entirely possible to plant pine trees in sandy and barren areas. Now that vast area of sterile sand dunes extending 3,600 mow has become a sea of green pine trees. The average height of the pine trees now is 6 meters and the diameter of the trunk is 7 centimeters. The highest of them is 7.5 meters and the biggest diameter of the truck is 13 centimeters. Last year, the first batch of pine seeds was obtained.

(III)

Tempered and tested in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres, workers and technicians of Changkut'ai protective forest experimental station further raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and heighten their awareness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of scientific research. Guided by Chairman Mao's great directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," they have achieved new successes.

They perseveringly follow the orientation of subordinating scientific research to the struggle for production. They go out of the experimental station and deep into the rural communes and brigades, where they have set up four posts for popularizing the experience in planting pine trees. In the past few years, 50 percent of the technicians of this experimental station perseveringly stayed and worked at the basic level where they on the one hand received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and, on the other hand, got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to check shifting sand and plant trees. Now, they and the masses have checked shifting sand in an area of more than 6,000 mow and planted pine trees in more than 4,000 mow of land, not only protecting the farmland and increasing grain output, but also helping the masses solve some problems of fuel.

During their practice of integrating themselves with the masses, they also acquired new experience of checking shifting sand. For instance, according to a method of checking shifting sand in the past, thatch was put on the ground between two rows of the trees planted to check shifting sand, so as to avoid wind erosion. But thatch rotted easily and became useless in two or three years' time. The technicians got together with the masses to grope for experience and found a method of growing carpet herb. Grass seeds were sown in autumn and sprouted in the following spring, playing a role in checking shifting sand. The chang-tzu-sung trees planted on sand dunes by this experimental station have fine quality equal to that of the hung-sung (紅 松) trees. These trees are welcomed by the departments of timber processing and building construction. To satisfy the needs of various localities for chang-tzu-sung trees, the technicians dared to think, to act and to break down conventions. They transplant big trees of some ten years' growth and cultivate a forest of seed plants. In the last winter and the ensuing spring, they transplanted more than 3,600 trees, laying a foundation for the quickest possible development of planting of chang-tzu-sung trees.

The cadres, workers and technicians of the protective forest experimental station at Changkut'ai, Changwu hsien, successfully experimented on many methods of checking shifting sand and carrying out afforestation. They have checked shifting sand of more than 4,200 mow in the experimental station, introduced more than 30 varieties of trees, planted trees in more than 10,000 mow of land on sand dunes, of which more than 7,000 mow was planted to pine trees, contributing toward transforming the sandy and barren areas in China.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao correspondent

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## WATER CONSERVATION

### Large-Scale Water Conservation Work Ends Threat of Waterlogging for Three South China Hsien

(NCNA-English Nanning, Mar. 21, 1972)

commune members of three counties in kwangsi, south china, inspired by chairman mao's call "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains", have pooled their efforts in ending the threat of inundation and waterlogging to a plain drained by one of the major pearl river tributaries.

the peasants of kueihsien, kueiping and nanping counties have thrown up dykes totalling 285 kilometres along both banks of the west river and built hundreds of dams, sluice gates, culverts and other auxiliary projects during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have also built many small reservoirs and ponds and planted trees along the smaller tributaries.

the 1971 grain harvest of the three counties was 150 per cent higher than in 1949, the year of china's liberation. yield averaged 6.3 tons per hectare.

the 10,000-square-kilometre plain in which the three counties are located has long been endangered by waterlogging. though fairly big state financed water conservancy construction was undertaken after liberation, waterlogging remained a problem for most of the low-lying areas.

a case in point is kueiping county at the confluence of two tributaries, which used to be the worst hit. while 6,600 hectares of its farmland could provide a harvest in all weather, the low-lying districts were still vulnerable to waterlogging during the high water seasons.

the kueiping county revolutionary committee decided in 1968 to launch a mass campaign to build flood-prevention projects on the west river. the committee drew up a plan after widely soliciting the opinions of the masses and making deep-going investigations. when the work started, the leading members of the county revolutionary committee went to the construction sites to give guidance. in three years starting from the winter of 1968, the county built new dykes totalling 94 kilometres in length and 167 flood-prevention sluice gates to safeguard all its low-lying farmland.

the people of the three counties worked in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to tame the river. they tried their best to economize on state funds and make full use of local resources and material. pingnan county had planned to build a flood-prevention sluice gate entirely of reinforced concrete, which would require two million yuan in state investment. after holding discussions, builders and engineers revised the plan in accordance with the principle of economy. the new plan cut the consumption of timber by 80 per cent and that of rolled steel and cement by two-thirds. state investment was reduced by 82 per cent.

commune members taking part in the building brought tools, built temporary housing at the construction site

and made transport vehicles. commune members said: "our country is carrying out large-scale socialist construction and every penny of state funds and every bit of material should be used to good purposes". engineers left their offices and worked at the construction site with the cadres and builders.

200 cubic metres of wood was needed for a 100-metre long and 30-metre high scaffolding. the builders and engineers made a mobile scaffolding and cut the need for wood by 90 per cent.

the flood-prevention sluice gate was completed in ten months. one-third of the investment called for by the revised plan was saved. the state investment accounted for only 28 per cent of the total expenditure. the project now protects 6,666 hectares of farmland.

builders of various nationalities fought in unity to tame the river. an instance is the joint building of a dyke by the kuping production brigade inhabited by people of chuang nationality and the chianghsing and taling production brigades inhabited by people of han nationality. the commune members of the kuping brigade thought that since they lived near the mountain and had masons they should do the 800 cubic metres of stonework required. the members of the other two brigades decided to prepare the 50 tons of lime needed for laying stones and moved their smithy to the worksite to help the kuping brigade repair tools. a 350-metre long and 15-metre high embankment was soon completed.

## IRRIGATION

### Ancient Southwest China Irrigation System Improves

**(NCNA-English Chengtu, Mar. 21, 1972)**

the ancient tuchiangyen irrigation system on the chengtu plain in southwest china's szechwan province has been overhauled and enlarged and now irrigates more farmland.

the project was built on the minchiang river 2,200 years ago. it consists of big dykes and a network of tens of thousands of canals. a big dyke in the middle of the river divides it into two parts, the inner and outer rivers. the outer river joins the yangtze. an overflow dam across the inner river allows excessive water to flow into the outer river while retaining a certain amount for irrigation. such water goes through a gorge cut across a mountain to the canals crisscrossing the plain.

the tuchiangyen project has been thoroughly rebuilt since liberation, particularly in the past two years. it now irrigates 466,000 hectares in 27 counties on the plain and in nearby hilly areas as against 133,000 hectares in the early post-liberation years. this has turned 60,000

hectares of dry land and single crop rice fields into high yield farmland which grow two to three crops a year. grain output last year increased considerably despite a serious drought. the average grain yield per hectare exceeded the 6 ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. over 200 industrial crops including rape-seed, tobacco, hemp and rhizoma ligustici also gave good harvests.

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before liberation, the kuomintang reactionaries paid scant attention to water conservancy construction, and the tuchiangyen project fell into disrepair and could not cope with floods. the irrigated area declined year by year.

the local people began to enlarge the project right after liberation. after the founding of the people's communes in 1958, the people built many trunk canals totalling 800 kilometres to expand the irrigated acreage. but the old canals were faulty. with zigzag and shallow channels, they could not function effectively and some of the fields in the irrigated area became parched in the dry season and swamped after excessive rains. grain yield remained at about four tons per hectare.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the rural cadres and commune members criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which had held back water conservancy work. they were determined to exert greater efforts to improve the canals. leading members of the szechwan provincial party and revolutionary committees went to make investigations in the irrigated area and drew up a plan based on the opinions of the masses to transform the project. the plan called for filling in the old meandering canals and digging new straight ones to irrigate more land and provide water for power generation. the plan also involved levelling land and re-routing roads.

this plan had wide support, but a few cadres were afraid that such bold changes might hamper production. the provincial party and revolutionary committees organized the cadres and commune members to study related teachings of chairman mao's and criticize liu shao-chi's revisionist line, and encouraged them to break down superstitions and emancipate their mind. they pointed out that the ancient project could not meet the needs of socialist construction and should be thoroughly reformed.

over three thousand cadres and commune members started in the winter of 1970 to strengthen the rock bed at the point where the water of the minchiang river enters the gorge. turbulent river water, sweeping along with it pebbles and debris, had created a deep pool in the bed. if the bed caved in, water would flood the plain. it was first necessary to drain the pool in order to strengthen the foundation. armed with mao tsetung thought, the builders defied cold and used various means to empty the pool in one month. then in another forty days and nights, they poured a thousand cubic metres of concrete and strengthened the bed.

the flooding of the paiyu canal was symptomatic of the chaotic condition of all the 30 old canals of the tuchiangyen irrigation system before liberation. when the high water season came, torrents overran the plain along the canal and washed out farmland. many tracts of farmland were covered with pebbles and sand which caused serious seepage and loss of a great amount of irrigation water. the course of the canal became more and more crooked.

in the past few years all the canals have been dredged and straightened in a planned way. almost 700 hectares of farmland were opened on their banks. now water is promptly drained during the high water season and diverted to the fields when they need irrigation.

the party branch of the no. 9 production brigade of the yunhsi commune in shihfang county led the poor and lower-middle peasants in directing water of the minchiang river uphill for irrigation. within two months they completed a project which consists of a 1,100-metre long pebble-paved canal and an electrical pumping station. this brought irrigation to 267 hectares of farmland and helped raise grain yield to about 9.7 tons per hectare.

the commune members have step by step expanded the irrigated area. over one million people in the past two years worked hard to build water control works for the revolution. in all, they filled in tens of thousands of old canals and ditches and dug more than 60 thousand new ones.

## AGRICULTURE

### China Steps Up Field Management of Winter Crops

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1972)**

working for anotner good harvest this summer, commune members in china are stepping up field management of over-wintering wheat which is turning green in the north and already growing luxuriantly south of the yellow river.

rain and snow fell in many parts of the country last winter and the soil is retaining the moisture. this is favourable for the over-wintering crops. the wheat crop is growing better than last year in most of the main producing areas because of timely sowing, adequate basic fertilizer and good management.

education in political line has been carried out throughout china's countryside since the beginning of last winter, and criticism made of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. party's policies have been implemented. all this has helped bring into full play the enthusiasm of the cadres and other people for building socialism.

large-scale field management is underway in the wheat producing areas of honan, shantung, hopei, shensi and shansi provinces. in honan province, which has the largest wheat acreage, about half of its 4,130,000 hectares of wheatland was top-dressed once or twice up to early march. leading members at various levels in anhwei province have gone to countryside this spring to carry

out education in political line and grasp the work of field management. on the northern anhwei plain, more than one million people take part every day in weeding, applying fertilizer and hoeing to conserve soil moisture.

the country enlarged its over-wintering crop acreage last year, with over 66,000 hectares added in each of the provinces of hunan, szechwan, shensi, anhwei, kwangtung and shantung. 40 per cent more acreage was added for rapeseed.

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## BRICK MAKING

### Kiln in Northeast China Makes Bricks Without Clay

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 20, 1972)

the workers of a kiln in northeast china are using industrial waste to make bricks and burning them without using coal, in the spirit of building the country through diligence and frugality.

this has put an end to the fushun no. 1 brick kiln's pre-cultural revolution practice of digging up the fine soil of 10 hectares and burning 11,600 tons of coal annually.

veteran worker chen ping-sung was the first to hit upon the idea of replacing clay with industrial waste in brick-making during the cultural revolution. on a rainy day he noticed that the stripping discarded by an open-cut mine was as sticky as clay. he talked this over with his workmates. all of them were for trying. some even suggested that they should try to find substitutes for coal and other material. the workers' initiative received warm encouragement from the leadership. then the workers visited a dozen industrial enterprises in the city and brought back samples of all sorts of industrial waste. after hundreds of experiments, they used the stripping from the open-cut mine for clay, and cinders for sand and mixed them with black slate powder to make mud bricks. the black slate powder released heat when being burned with gas from a neighbouring enterprise, which helped save coal.

the first batch of bricks turned out were below standard because they had many cracks. party committee member ma ching-wei and some veteran workers checked every process and tried out bricks with different proportions of ingredients and percentages of water, but the problem of cracking remained. ma ching-wei then ignored the heat and went into the drying kiln to make observations. he found that the mud bricks turned white as soon as they entered the drier. it turned

out the temperature of the bricks just off the brick-making machine was a little over 20 degrees centigrade whereas at the entrance of the drier the temperature was between 50 and 60 degrees. the sudden rise in temperature seemed to be the cause for the cracks. the problem was solved when the temperature of the bricks was raised before entering the drier.

the kiln also got earth from far away and filled in the land to replace the soil used earlier for making bricks. in this way, the land became tillable again.

## BAREFOOT DOCTORS

### Educated Youth from Peking Becomes Bare-Foot Doctor in Yenan

**(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 21, 1972)**

an educated young man from peking has learned to perform major operations for intestinal obstruction, removal of goiters and closing of gastrobrosis. he has worked hard to study medicine in the three years since he settled in the yenan area.

sun li-che, now in the kuanchiachuang production brigade of yenchuan county in the yenan area, shensi province, takes his medical kit with him to the fields and serves poor and lower-middle peasant patients. the peasants like him and affectionately call him a "bare-foot doctor", meaning a doctor of their own.

20-year-old sun li-che studied three years in the middle school attached to tsinghua university. early in 1969, he responded to the call of chairman mao to young people with education to go to the countryside. a dozen or so red guard comrades-in-arms and he went to yenan.

yenchuan county is in a mountainous area. with the concern of the party and chairman mao, the people in this area developed medical and health work fairly rapidly. the county set up a general hospital with adequate medical workers and equipment, and clinics in the communes. but the people in some remote villages still had to travel a long distance to see a doctor.

the peasants wanted to have village doctors. at a meeting, sun li-che proposed to set up a clinic. the commune members liked the idea, as did the educated young people in the brigade. they said: "what a good idea exclamation the poor and lower-meddle peasants treated us like their own children. why shouldn't we help cure their diseases?"

sun li-che and his comrades soon set up a clinic. they bought medical books and studied late into the night after a day's work out in the fields. learning and practising at the same time, they persisted with unshakable will to

serve the peasants, and to serve them well. when the county leadership organized the educated young people for a visit to yenan, sun li-che spent his rest hours in the hospitals there making inquires and learning clinical treatment.

after diligent study, sun li-che was able to do some simple medicinal procedures. peasants came to him confidently for treatment. any time he was wanted, in good weather or bad, whether he was resting after fieldwork or late at night, sun li-che would immediately respond to the call of anyone ill.

a baby fell ill one night and was in danger. hearing this, sun li-che rushed several miles over a hill to reach the patient. the baby was dehydrated and was in shock due to severe infantile diarrhea. prompt infusion of fluid was needed. seeing the baby at its last breath, sun li-che remembered chairman mao's teaching: "comrade bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people." chairman mao's teaching gave him strength and wisdom. he used a syringe, the only apparatus to hand, and kept on infusing till dawn. the baby was still not out of danger. sun li-che was exhausted but he persisted. the parents, with tears in their eyes, urged him to have a rest, but he kept on.

fortyeight hours passed and the baby was saved. sun li-che gazed at the infant and was filled with joy.

travel was difficult from the commune to the county seat. when peasants needed an operation, they had to go along more than 20 kilometres of mountainous roads to reach the county hospital. this hampered farm production, and some patients in critical condition could not be treated in time. sun li-che thought of learning to do operations. after exchanging ideas with his comrades-in-arms, he made up his mind to try. they used beds for operating tables and made simple equipment to substitute for high-pressure sterilizing equipment. sun li-che attended a short medical course given by a mobile p.l.a. medical team touring the area. he learned medicine from the army doctors, and also their style of working with whole-hearted devotion to the people. when he was having holidays with his parents in peking, sun li-che passed his days in a hospital, observing operations and helping with all kinds of minor services. moved by his eagerness to learn for his village people, the doctors taught him many things.

the small clinic began to equip itself with some surgical apparatus.

a woman with serious gastrobrosis last spring required an immediate operation. after studying chairman mao's teaching "utter devotion to others without any thought of self", sun li-che and his comrades in the clinic pledged to do their best.

they pooled their wisdom and discussed the operation in detail. they performed the operation in two hours of intense effort and saved the patient. the poor and lower-middle peasants waiting outside heartily congratulated their own "bare-foot doctors" on the success.

Sun Li-che and his comrades-in-arms successfully performed more than 30 operations in the second half of last year for intestinal obstruction, goiter, upper-jaw trouble and tuberculosis of the bone. They are also making efforts to treat chronic bronchitis in the elderly and chronic intestinal and gastric troubles.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND CAMBODIA

### Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary See Photographic Exhibition in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1972)**

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, saw a photographic exhibition entitled "fighting cambodian armymen and people" here this morning and were warmly we comed by the masses present. the distinguisned cambodian guests were accompanied by li nsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, nan nien-tung, vice-foreign minister, and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the exnibition was held at a gallery at the southern end of the downtown street, wangfuching, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia.

prime minister penn nouth said during the visit: the photographic exnibition is an encouragement to the camoodian fighters wno are striking at imperialism and its running dogs and are winning constant victories. i, in the name of the whole cambodian people, wish the chinese people and government success.

vice-premier li nsien-nien said: this exhibition is of educational value to the chinese people. it will enable them to have a better understanding of the valiant struggle by the camoodian people under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk and the royal government of national union of camoodia. we are convinced that the victory will certainly belong to the cambodian people because justice is on their side.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the china-cambodia friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

among the 80-odd pictures on display were photograons showing the cordial meeting between chairman mao and samdech sihanouk, the summit conference of the indochinese peoples initiated by samdech sihanouk, and the valiant struggle waged by the cambodian armymen and civilians against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. these photographs fully demonstrate the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. they reflect the firm resolve of the cambodian people to work in close coordination with the people of viet nam

and laos and defeat the u.s. aggressors. they also show the iron will of the heroic cambodian armymen and civilians under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, to thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors, overthrow the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique and build a new independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia with integrated territory.

among the distinguished cambodian guests present on the occasion were ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, chea san, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, thiounn prasith; prince norodom yuvaneath; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; and vice-minister van piny and madame van piny.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang lei, lin chia-mei, lu wei-chao, wang cher and hsing jen-hsien, chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling.

## CHINA AND CEYLON

### Colombo Playground Sport Club Holds Get-Together with Chinese Friends

**(NCNA-English Colombo, Mar. 20, 1972)**

the playground sport club of the colombo municipal council had a friendly get-together with the chinese workers and technicians at the worksite of the bandaranaike international conference memorial hall on march 18 with a view to promoting friendship between the peoples of ceylon and china.

at the get-together, after several friendly matches with chinese workers and technicians, the players of ceylon played exhibition matches. their excellent performance won warm applause from the chinese friends.

at a dinner on the same evening given by the chinese workers and technicians in honour of their ceylon friends, h.d.c. reymond, superintendent of the sport of the colombo municipal council and president of the club, made an enthusiastic speech. he highly praised the friendship between ceylon and china and particularly the contribution to the friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples made by the chinese table tennis team which visited ceylon last year.

the get-together and the dinner proceeded throughout in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

## CHINA AND EGYPT

### Egyptian Government Delegation Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 21, 1972)

an egyptian government delegation led by mahmoud riad, adviser on foreign affairs to president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt and presidential personal representative, arrived here by air this afternoon on its way to peking.

the delegation is paying a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

it was welcomed at the airport by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman, and chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu and yeh chang-ming, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

present were chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china and member of the egyptian government delegation, who had come from peking to welcome the delegation.

shanghai airport flew the national flags of china and egypt today. when riad and the other distinguished egyptian guests alighted from the plane, ma tien-shui and others warmly shook their hands.

ma tien-shui gave a dinner this evening in honour of the egyptian guests. ma tien-shui and riad proposed toasts, wishing that the friendship between the people of the two countries would be constantly developed.

### Chinese Government Trade Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Egypt

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 20, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left here for home this evening after concluding a friendly visit to egypt.

the chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by mohamed abdullah marzaban, egyptian deputy premier and minister of economy and foreign trade; zakaria tewfik, chairman of the egyptian general organization for cotton; ali shita, chairman of the egyptian general organization for trade; mohamoud sharabi, ahmed tolan, sherif lutfi, mohamoud zulfikar, fuad saraf and mohamed riad salama, under-secretaries of state of the ministry of economy and foreign trade; and other high-ranking egyptian government officials.

chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min and director of the chinese pavilion at the cairo international fair wang ke-chung were also present at the airport to see off the chinese delegation.

the chinese delegation arrived in cairo on march 8 for a friendly visit to egypt. during its stay in egypt, the delegation visited cairo, aswan, luxor, alexandria and port said. the delegation signed a trade protocol for 1972 with the egyptian government.

## Chinese Government Trade Delegation Returns to Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1972)**

the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo returned here by air this evening after a visit to egypt and signing the 1972 trade protocol between china and egypt.

greeting the delegation at the airport were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, ma wen-po, a leading member of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned including ho kung-kai, tu yung-hsi, hsi yeh-sheng and chang hsing-chiao.

mahmoud hassan selim, minister, and ibrahim mohamed omar, commercial counsellor, of the egyptian embassy in peking, were also present.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Delegation to China of Japanese Volleyball and Japan-China Cultural Exchange Associations Arrives in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1972)**

a delegation to china of the japanese volleyball association and the japan-china cultural exchange association arrived here by air this evening.

members of the delegation were hideo okada, director-general, and tatsuro uzuki, deputy director-general, of the japanese volleyball association; and norio shirato, secretary general, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned including sung chung, wang hsiao-yun, wang chih-chiang and ho chen-liang, as well as volleyball coaches and players.

## Japanese Delegation of "Sanrizuka Struggle" to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1972)

the delegation of japanese "sanrizuka struggle" to china arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. the delegation leader is isaku tomula and its deputy leader is masaji ishibashi.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the japanese guests were vice-president of the china-japan friendship association wang kuo-chuan and leading members of chinese organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi and hsiao hsiang-chien, as well as wang tung-wu, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the evergreen people's commune on the outskirts of peking, and other peasant representatives.

also present was haruo okada, former diet member of the japanese socialist party.

## Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 21, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa left here for changsha by special train today after concluding its performance tour here.

it was given a warm send-off at the railway station by hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu and chu yung-chia, members of the standing committee, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, as well as several hundred people including representatives of literary and art circles.

during its stay here, the japanese theatre presented six performances which were imbued with fighting spirit, and were warmly praised by the spectators. vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, wang shao-yung, liu yao-tsung, chou li-chin and chao lin-ken attended the performances separately.

the municipal revolutionary committee gave a cocktail party on the evening of march 19 to warmly bid farewell to the theatre. hsu ching-hsien and theatre leader natsuko fujikawa made enthusiastic speeches at the party, hoping that the militant friendship between the people and revolutionary art workers of china and japan would be constantly strengthened and developed. arm in arm, art workers of both countries sang chinese and japanese revolutionary songs. the party was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of both countries.

during their stay in shanghai, the japanese friends visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party and famous chinese writer lu hsun's former residence, and paid tribute to the tomb of mr. lu hsun. they also viewed the shanghai industrial exhibition, and visited the chiangnan shipyards, the shanghai no. 17 cotton mill, docks, workers' housing estates and the children's palace. full of warm feelings, they performed for the workers items they had created in their struggle, and were warmly received.

the japanese friends saw a military show by the city's militiamen and attended the performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". they also attended a cultural show by shanghai artists and amateurs from workers, and exchanged experience with them in creating and performing revolutionary dramas.

while in shanghai, deputy leader yoshihisa higasa and secretary general yoshiaki fujii also attended a meeting sponsored by the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries to report on the state of affairs with japanese cultural circles to shanghai literary and art circles.

## CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

### Dutch Charge d'Affaires to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1972)

charge d'affaires of the netherlands to china, j.j. derksen, left his post for home by plane today.

## CHINA AND NIGERIA

### Chinese Embassy in Nigeria Gives Film Show

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1972)

the chinese embassy in nigeria gave a film show on march 19 for the overseas chinese in nigeria, according to a report from lagos.

a colour film of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking the tiger mountain by strategy" was shown to the welcome of over 300 guests.

## CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

### Delegation of Korean Table Tennis Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1972)

the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choi gi uk, member of the standing committee of the association, left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned including yu pu-hsuen, tsao ke-chiang, kuo tung-chun and tsou po-hsien.

han chi hun, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, was present.

during its stay in china, the korean delegation visited changsha and shanghai.

## CHINA AND NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

### RSVN and DRVN Ambassadors to China Give Film Reception Commemorating National Anti-US Day of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1972)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon, commemorating the 22nd anniversary of the viet nam national day of struggle against u.s. imperialism.

leading members of chinese departments concerned and over 1,000 people of the capital attended the reception and saw a vietnamese feature film "nguyen van troi".

attending the film reception on invitation were:

leading members of departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned chi peng-fei, keng piao, wu teh, li chiang, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, wang kuo-chuan, shen chien, feng hsuan, yang yu-heng, chang hsiang-shan, chen chieh, han tsung-cheng, chung yu-yi, yang chieh, kuo lu, yen chun, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, ting hsuen-sung, chiao pei-hsin, chen wen-chun, chang shih-cheng, wang shih-yen, yang chi, liu chun, han hsu, fang ke, lu wei-chao, wang chen, chang ying, kao shih-kun, chu chuan-hsien, shaio huang, mao pao-chung, chu chih-tung, li chiu-ling and kuo shou-heng; and

leading members of various departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison wang shu-sheng, hsiao ching-kuang, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, chou hsi-han, hsueh shao-ching, tsui ping, sun cheng-wen, tung chen-sheng, wang tsu-mei, lo chang-po, hsiao chien, kuo chih, chai cheng-wen and yuan hua-ping; and

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and

djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended.

the film "nguyen van troi" describes a young saigon worker nguyen van troi who, with inveterate hatred against the enemy, waged a heroic struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs and heroically laid down his life. the film expressed the firm determination of the vietnamese people to drive out u.s. imperialism, overthrow the puppet regime, liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to peacefully unify their fatherland. it was warmly received by the spectators.

## CHINA AND PAKISTAN

### Chinese Civil Aviation Technical Group Visits Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Mar. 20, 1972)

a chinese civil aviation technical group led by ma jen-huei, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, arrived here this morning for a friendly visit to pakistan and for talks on further strengthening cooperation of the two countries' civil aviations.

the group was met at the airport by abdul qadir, joint secretary of the defence ministry of pakistan, and syed maqbool hussain, rawalpindi area manager of the pakistan international airlines. air commodore m.k. abbasi, acting managing-director of the pakistan international airlines, accompanied the chinese group to come here from karachi.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present at the airport.

the chinese group arrived in karachi yesterday. it was greeted by salahuddin, director-general of the pakistan civil aviation, hurmat beg, director of sales and traffic of the karachi head office of the pakistan international airlines, and others.

miao chiu-jui, chinese consul-general in karachi, was also present.

## CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

### Li Hsien-nien, Chang Hsi-jo, Han Nien-Lung Meet Philippine Senator Salvador H. Laurel and Mrs. Laurel

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met philippine senator mr. salvador h. laurel and mrs. laurel, as well as members of his party miss josefina perez laurel, mr. and mrs. emmanuel yap, mr. and mrs. enrique voltaire garcia ii and mr. aoundio arrieta jr., and had a friendly conversation with mr. laurel, mr. emmanuel yap, mr. enrique voltaire garcia ii and mr. abundio arrieta jr.

vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a dinner in honour of the philippine guests after the meeting.

present at the meeting and the dinner were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including lin chia-mei, chou chiu-yeh, tsao ke-chiang and kuo tung-chun;

### Philippine Senator Salvador H. Laurel and Mrs. Laurel Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1972)

philippine senator mr. salvador h. laurel and mrs. laurel and members of his party miss josefina perez laurel, mr. and mrs. emmanuel yap, mr. and mrs. enrique voltaire garcia ii and mr. abundio arrieta jr. left here for home by air this morning via kwangchow, at the end of their visit to peking.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and other organizations concerned, including chou chiu-yeh, kuo tung-chun, tang yeh-wen, chi pao-shu, cheng jui-sheng and lin ching.

during their stay in peking, mr. salvador h. laurel and mrs. laurel and his party visited a factory, a people's commune, a kindergarten and sites of historical and cultural interest. chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, feted the philippine guests.

## CHINA AND US

### American Friend Jack Belden Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1972)

american friend jack belden left here by air today to tour southern china before going home. he was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned hu hung-fan, li pang-chi and lin chen.

CHINA AND USSR

## 17th Regular Meeting of Sino-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers

(NCNA-English . Peking, Mar. 21, 1972)

the 17th regular meeting of the sino-soviet joint commission for navigation on boundary rivers was held in the soviet union from december 6, 1971, to march 21, 1972. both sides agreed that the 18th regular meeting was to be held in china and that the date for the meeting was to be decided upon later through consultation. the two sides signed a summary in this connection.

no agreement was reached at this meeting on the questions discussed.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

## Secretary General of World Meteorological Organization D.A. Davies Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1972)

david arthur davies, secretary general of the world meteorological organization, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese central meteorological bureau.

he was greeted at the airport by meng ping, director, and chang nai-chao, deputy director, of the host organization, and leading members of other organizations concerned including pi chi-lung and tsao ting-hsin.

## Chinese Central Meteorological Bureau Director Meets and Fetes D.A. Davies

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1972)

meng ping, director of the central meteorological bureau, this evening met and feted d.a. davies, secretary general of the world meteorological organization.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned chang nai-chao, pi chi-lung, tsao ting-hsin and yeh cheng-pa.

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**********
* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

## A Miniature of the Magnificent Style and Aspect of the Socialist Era

- Comment on revolutionary modern Peking opera "Ode To Dragon River"

by

Hung Chou (洪 周) and K'ang T'ung (康 彤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1972)

On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the publication of the great historical document, "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," of Chairman Mao, while we were preparing to greet the event with revolutionary fervor, the 1972 stage version of "Ode To Dragon River," a revolutionary modern Peking opera, was published. The coming out of this new flower of socialist literature and art is yet another new victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

The revolutionary modern Peking opera "Ode To Dragon River" is set against the background of the three major revolutionary movements and guided by Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through a violent contradiction and conflict in a struggle against drought by damming a river, the splendid image of Chiang Shui-ying, a rural basic-level cadre and Party branch secretary, is created, the lofty style of the considerate attitude of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants toward the common good is extolled, and the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is praised in song.

(1)

With full revolutionary fervor, "Ode To Dragon River" prominently sings the praise of the lofty communist style of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants represented by Chiang Shui-ying. It reveals the profound class basis and ideological basis of the communist style and shows the incomparable superiority of the socialist system of our country.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All utterances and actions of a Communist must have as their highest criterion conformity to the highest interests of the largest part of the popular masses and the support of these masses."

Chiang Shui-ying, secretary of the Party branch of Dragon River Production Brigade in "Ode To Dragon River," acts exactly in accordance with this criterion. With "the interests of the revolution as the first life," she makes Chairman Mao's instructions and the decisions of the Party the criteria of her action. In her struggle against all old ideas, old influences, and the enemy class, she resolutely and unwaveringly executes Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The play grasps the most essential things in the character of Chiang Shui-ying and, following the gradual deepening of the contradiction and conflict of the damming of the river and the fight against the drought, reveals from different angles the splendor of the communism of her inner world.

To dam the river and divert the water for the relief of 90,000 mow of parched land of Houshan, Dragon River Brigade first has to pay a price of sacrificing its own 300 mow of high-yield land. Knowing that "The sugar cane cannot be equally sweet at both ends, we should make the necessary sacrifice," she resolutely advocates "sacrificing the pawn to save the chariot."

To dig a tunnel through Hut'ou-yen, a large number of civilian laborers are urgently needed. While the Party hsien committee has not assigned the task to Dragon River Brigade, Chiang Shui-ying nevertheless volunteers to fight and to shoulder the heaviest load. Disregarding the fatigue of continuous battle, she personally leads some civilian laborers and hurries with them to Houshan to join in the fight.

The dam, which is about to be closed, suddenly collapses at one place. Firewood and straw, used for firing brick in the kiln, are urgently needed and have to be donated. Chiang Shui-ying makes an instant decision to stop the fire in the kiln. "Although taking away the firewood from the kiln will ruin the bricks in it, the dangerous situation at the dam may be saved."

Finally, following the unfolding of the story, Chiang Shui-ying faces an even severer test: Should the sluice gate be closed or opened wide? If it is to be closed as proposed by Li Chih-t'ien, leader of the production brigade, the 90,000 mow of crops in Houshan will not be relieved from the drought disaster. If, on the other hand, the sluice gate is to be opened wide, Dragon River Brigade will suffer still more from the sacrifice. Without the slightest hesitation at that critical moment, Chiang Shui-ying resolutely

decides to open the sluice gate wide in order to raise the water level. A complete victory of damming the river to fight the drought is finally won.

These severe tests that come one after another vividly portray Chiang Shui-ying's highly conscious, voluntary, resolute and thorough revolutionary spirit which directs the part to yield to the whole.

From these different angles the play projects one basic character of Chiang Shui-ying--her high proletarian party spirit which enables her to carry out the Party's decisions resolutely, and her high regard for the whole situation that is based on the interests of the whole Party and the people of the whole country.

The communist style that is embodied in Chiang Shui-ying in a concentrated manner is certainly not the isolated action of one or two advanced persons. On the contrary, it represents the will and wishes of the proletariat and the broad masses of working people, reflects the eagerness of the millions of poor and lower-middle peasants to follow the socialist road under the leadership of the Party, and therefore rests on a deep class as well as ideological basis.

All around Chiang Shui-ying there are many poor and lower-middle peasants who sparkle with the brilliance of the communist style.

There is Party branch committee member Uncle A Chien who, aged but with a red heart, always stands on the first line of struggle and fights side by side with Chiang Shui-ying. At the critical juncture of closing of the sluice gate" or "opening of the sluice gate," he boldly goes up the steps of the sluice gate and stops Li Chih-t'ien.

There is A Lien, secretary of the League branch who is so full of youthful vigor. She helps Chiang Shui-ying in persuading the unwilling A Ken to donate the firewood, thus winning the victory of the fight to save the dam and close it.

There is aged poor peasant P'an Shui-ma of Houshan whose miserable sufferings before the liberation and deep feeling for the water of Dragon River encourages Chiang Shui-ying to fight still harder for the victory of the damming of the river in the fight against the drought.

There is the adorable Hsiao Hung--the grand-daughter of P'an Shui-ma--who brings the several wicker baskets, which her grandmother made in a hurry the night before, to Dragon River Brigade and conveys to members of the brigade the resolute and unwavering determination of the masses of Houshan to fight against the drought...

In particular, in the fight to "save the dam and close it," members of Dragon River Brigade, together with civilian laborers from Houshan and fighters of the PLA and led by Chiang Shui-ying, leap into the water one after another and shield the breach in the dam with their heroic bodies against the torrents of the river.

All this reveals the immense power of the communist style. The common objective of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the common ideal of realization of communism closely bind the proletariat and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants together. This is the magnificent strength that enables us to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and advance victoriously.

The communist style is a result of nurturing by Mao Tse-tung's thought in the socialist era. From the recollections of Chiang Shui-ying and her comparison of the past with the present we see the unusual experience of Dragon River Village.

Three years ago Dragon River Brigade was struck by mountain torrents, when the fields were inundated and many houses collapsed. Had "Chairman Mao not sent the Army to save the river village," and had it not been for "the people of Houshan who hastened to offer their assistance at great sacrifice to themselves," how could there be a prosperous Dragon River Village today?

From the "finale" of the "Hymn To Dragon River" we again see a moving scene. Several "Dragon River Brigades" come rushing to the state grain depot to turn in grain to the State. This is because the poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'ienshan and Houshan, who have won a bumper harvest by helping each other in the fight against the drought, are coming to the grain depot to surrender grain to the State. Had it not been for the great promotion of the communist style, how could a year of calamitous drought have been turned into a year of bumper harvest? How could the several brigades have vied with one another happily in delivering grain to the State?

Through the touching picture of "ten thousand people making concerted effort to rebuild Dragon River Village" and the moving scene of the brigade's effort to bring relief to the 90,000 mow of parched land of Houshan at the sacrifice of inundating the brigade's 300 mow, "Hymn To Dragon River" fervently sings the praise of the incomparable superiority of our socialist system.

(2)

To carry out the decision of the hsien Party committee to dam the river in the fight against the drought and send the rolling waters of Dragon Water to Houshan, Chiang Shui-ying must overcome three interrelated contradictions: the contradiction with those comrades-in-arms who have fallen behind, the contradiction with spontaneous capitalist forces, and the contradiction with the concealed class enemy. In these contradictions the struggle between the two world outlooks of Chiang Shui-ying's communist style and production brigade leader Li Chih-t'ien's departmentalism is the main thread that runs through the whole play.

In revealing the violent ideological conflict between Chiang and Li, the play dissects the struggle between the communist style and departmentalism by raising it to the level of the question of transformation of the world with the proletarian or the bourgeois world outlook. It fervently sings of

the victory of the proletarian world outlook and profoundly reveals the dangers of departmentalism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is essential to know why the needs of the part must be subordinated to the needs of the whole." The struggle between the two world outlooks of Chiang and Li over the question of damming the river and diverting the water takes shape first of all in how to handle the relations between the whole and the part--whether the interests of the whole Party and the whole country, or those of a small collective, should form the starting point.

Chiang Shui-ying knows very well that "the blooming of one single flower" is only "one spot of red" and that only "the blooming of a hundred flowers" can "fill the whole garden with spring." "one single flower" and "one hundred flowers" represents a relationship between the part and the whole. In the struggle to dam the river and divert the water and for the sake of enabling the vigorous blooming of the hundred flowers of socialism, she regards the difficulty of a fraternal area as her own and giving of support to the fraternal unit as her duty. No matter how violent the storm she has to face and how great the sacrifice, she has only one idea: For the sake of the needs of the whole, "we should make the necessary sacrifice." To save 90,000 mow at the expense of 300 mow, what she thinks about is the Party's decision, what she reckons is the important account of the revolution. In throwing wide open the sluice gate and undertaking to make the greatest sacrifice, what she thinks about is Chairman Mao's teaching and what she sees is the general situation of the interests of the whole Party and the people of the whole country.

The attitude taken by brigade leader Li Chih-t'ien, on the other hand, is the opposite of Chiang Shui-ying's. Instead of reckoning the big account, he reckons the small account, and it pains him to see the 300 mow of high-yield land inundated. He is concerned not for the whole but only for the part and, at the instigation of the concealed enemy, vigorously opposes the opening of the sluice gate to the full and the making of sacrifice.

The different attitude of Chiang Shui-ying and Li Chih-t'ien in the struggle of damming the river to divert the water reflects two different ideological worlds: One starts from the highest interests of the broadest masses of people and embodies the spirit of utter selflessness but doing good exclusively to others. The other is preoccupation with "the high-yield target" and "sharing of bonus of excess production," which superficially is for "the public" but in reality harbors a very narrow individualism.

The struggle between the two world outlooks of Chiang and Li is also expressed in what is to be done after making the necessary sacrifice for the good of the whole: Should it be doing nothing passively and dejectedly, or promotion of the spirit of self-reliance and hard fighting and striving to contribute more to the revolutionary cause?

The attitude of Chiang and Li are radically different. On the question of abandoning the 300 mow in order to save 90,000 mow, when after much

inner conflict Li Chih-t'ien reluctantly says, "Well then, let it be abandoned," Chiang Shui-ying answers with an unexpected "No!" This "No" forms a line of demarcation between the two different ideological worlds of Chiang and Li. Starting from departmentalism, Li Chih-t'ien is concerned only with the interests of the small collective, not those of the whole Party and the people of the whole country. So, on the question of "abandoning" and "saving," he either is worried and unwilling to make the necessary sacrifice for the good of the whole, or becomes passive and abandons the land despairingly, instead of actively thinking of ways and means to make up for or reduce the loss and make more contributions to the State.

Chiang Shui-ying, on the other hand, understands the need to defer to the interests of the whole. So, when the whole demands it, she undertakes to make all necessary sacrifices without the slightest hesitation. She also knows that victory of the socialist whole can be won only by developing the activism of all the parts. Therefore, in dealing with the contradiction of "abandoning" and "saving," she does not agree with Li Chih-t'ien's solution by means of a simple "abandoning," but rightfully combining the promotion of the communist style with the consolidation of the socialist collective economy and under the circumstances of sacrificing the 300 mow of land, immediately puts forward active remedial measures and, developing the spirit of fighting against heaven and earth, resolves to recover what is lost and to contribute more to the Chinese revolution and world revolution. Starting from the interests of the whole, Chiang Shui-ying resolutely abandons what should be abandoned and actively strives for what is desirable. Her every word and action demonstrates a Communist's lofty character of faithfulness, eagerness, and wholehearted struggle for the people's interests.

Different world outlooks lead to different results. Starting from the world outlook of the proletariat, Chiang Shui-ying on the one hand firmly upholds the revolutionary principles of the proletariat in the struggle to dam the river and divert the water, and on the other hand conducts careful and profound ideological work on her comrades-in-arms and on the masses. She has the proletarian revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and fighting skillfully and at the same time a high regard for policy. She takes root among the masses and also leads the masses forward. The road followed by Chiang Shui-ying is the road of leading the masses in building a socialist new countryside along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On the other hand, Li Chih-t'ien, poisoned by "the theory of dying out of class struggle" and "the theory of fusion between public and private interests" of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, and incited and hoodwinked by the concealed enemy, unwittingly becomes a hindrance to the revolutionary cause in the struggle to dam the river and divert the water.

Thus it may be seen that the struggle between the communist style and departmentalism is in essence a struggle to decide which class is to be the model in transforming the world. "The proletariat will change the world according to its own world outlook, so will the bourgeoisie according to its own." Through the rapid change of Li Chih-t'ien with the help of Chiang

Shui-ying and the victory of the damming of the river and the fight against drought, "Ode To Dragon River" reveals the immense power of the proletarian world outlook in transforming the world.

(3)

The course of the development of the communist style is a course of violent class struggle and line struggle. Through Chiang Shui-ying's struggle with her comrades-in-arms who have fallen behind, representatives of spontaneous capitalist forces, and the class enemy--three different types of people in all, "Ode To Dragon River" shows the inner relations between the struggle on the ideological front and the struggle on the political and economic fronts in the historical phase of socialism, highlighting Chiang Shui-ying's high degree of consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

Chiang Shui-ying's high degree of consciousness of class struggle and line struggle is expressed in her consistent grasping of the key link of class struggle and her deep understanding of the law of class struggle. No matter how the class enemy openly does one thing and secretly does another and plays all two-faced tricks, Chiang Shui-ying, seeing things clearly, sees through all the enemy's disguises.

The cunning Huang Kuo-chung, arguing that water cannot flow over Hut'ouyen, incites Li Chih-t'ien to stop the damming of the river as a means of fighting the drought. Chiang Shui-ying immediately asks herself: Why is Huang Kuo-chung so familiar with Houshan? With this question in mind, she finds out that it is also Huang Kuo-chung who incited A Keng to fire the kiln prematurely. Linking these facts together and analyzing them, she profoundly realizes that "While overcoming the storm, it is even more important to look out vigilantly for hidden shoals," that the class enemy behind her back, utilizing departmentalist thinking and spontaneous capitalist forces and secretly linking them together, is using them as a weapon with which to sabotage the struggle to dam the river and divert the water and undermine the socialist system.

In the face of this complex struggle in which one storm succeeds another, Chiang Shui-ying stands high at a vantage point and her fighting morale is high. To thoroughly shatter the attack of the class enemy, she finds out everything about Huang Kuo-chung's criminal history while going to Houshan to give the people there her support, and before opening the sluice gate and releasing the water, correctly anticipates the last ditch struggle of the class enemy. Accordingly, she makes thorough preparations in advance and discovers and smashes in time Huang Kuo-chung's sabotage activity, winning a victory against the enemy.

In this violent struggle against the enemy, Chiang Shui-ying stands on the forefront from beginning to end, closely watching the constant changes of the class struggle and firmly holding in her hands the initiative of struggle, demonstrating her profound understanding of the Party's basic line for the socialist period and her skill of struggle in discerning the concealed class enemy.

Chiang Shui-ying's high degree of consciousness of class struggle and line struggle is also expressed in her dissection of the idea of private ownership and departmentalism by lifting them to the high plane of class struggle and line struggle, as a result of which she demonstrates a resolute spirit of proletarian principles in the struggle to dam the river and divert the water. Chiang Shui-ying deeply realizes that damming the river and diverting the water is not only a struggle between man and nature, but also a battle between public and private interests.

With this as a starting point, her criticism of all old ideas and old influences, in particular departmentalist ideas, is uncompromising. When speaking to her comrade-in-arms Li Chih-t'ien, she warns him not to think "solely of what is mine," pointing out directly that departmentalism is nothing but enlarged individualism. When talking to the masses, she correctly points out: "With selfish thoughts in mind, one will be far removed even from those who are near," showing them the alienating role played by the idea of private ownership and departmentalism in relation to the revolutionary cause. In the struggle on the sluice gate, she points out clearly that departmentalism "runs counter" to the Party's decision and Chairman Mao's teachings.

More valuable still, she does not regard the dangers of departmentalism in isolation but closely links them with the class struggle in society, noting that departmentalism, spontaneous capitalist forces, and the sabotage activities of the class enemy are always linked together and so are the struggle on the ideological front and that on the political and economic fronts.

In front of the Kung Tzu sluice gate Chiang Shui-ying says to Li Chih-t'ien with deep concern, "Every class has its own public and private interests as well as its own idea of public and private interests. Chih-t'ien, the enemy exploits your idea of private interest, and private interest is providing the enemy with cover!" That is precisely so. Are Li Chih-t'ien's departmentalist ideas not in accord with the selfishness of rich middle peasant Ch'ang Fu? Is not the deception and agitation of class enemy Huang Kuo-chung behind Li Chih-t'ien's closing of the sluice gate and A Keng's keeping the firewood for firing bricks? Does Huang Kuo-chung not wave the flag of "the interests of the masses" with the individualist demands of Ch'ang Fu in order to hoodwink Li Chih-t'ien and attain his object of sabotaging the struggle to dam the river and divert the water and the socialist system of ownership?

Seeing sharply the connection of the various contradictions in the struggle of damming the river to fight the drought, Chiang Shui-ying consciously demonstrates, through her grasping of the class struggle to push forward the struggle against drought, her high degree of initiative in continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chiang Shui-ying's high degree of consciousness of class struggle and line struggle is also expressed in her correct handling of the two different categories of contradiction--the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves and the contradiction among the people. She sees the relationship between the two different categories of contradiction as well as the

difference in principle between them, and solves them by different means according to different contradictions and different objects. She sees the serious danger of the departmentalism ideas of Li Chih-t'ien and A Keng, and therefore takes a clear-cut and completely uncompromising stand on the question of having the part yield to the whole, demonstrating a high degree of the proletarian party character and spirit of adherence to principle of a Communist.

Meanwhile, she also sees the essence and mainstream in Li Chih-t'ien and A Keng: they are not bad cadres, but are comrades-in-arms sharing the same post with her and, as class brothers linked with the poor and lower-middle peasants in flesh and blood, they are undoubtedly willing to take the socialist road indicated by the Party. So, although the contradiction and conflict is so acute, Chiang Shui-ying nevertheless gives them ardent and sincere help and patient, untiring guidance. She explains to them why the part must yield to the whole and moves them with the love of the proletariat and, holding out a comradely hand to them, leads these comrades-in-arms who have fallen behind in a march forward together.

Even in the case of Ch'ang Fu, who is utterly racked with individualism, Chiang Shui-ying nevertheless recognizes that side of his character which may still lead him onto the socialist road after adequate education. So she conducts patient education on him.

As for class enemy Huang Kuo-chung, Chiang Shui-ying is completely ruthless to him and wages resolute struggle against him. She also uses this teacher by negative example to brighten the eyes of the masses and increase their consciousness of class struggle.

Under Chiang Shui-ying's leadership, the cadres and the masses of Dragon River Brigade are united as one and work with concerted effort, and, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants of Houshan, sing a paean of victory to the struggle against heaven and earth to win a bumper harvest.

At present socialist creative literature and art is developing prosperously in our country. Under the guidance of the brilliance of the "Talks," let us advance in the wake of victory and create still more numerous good works that reflect the features of our great era!

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PARTY LINE AT BASIC LEVEL

## Head for Basic Levels To Know New Problems in Execution of the Party's Line and Policies

- Leading members of the Party committee of Houch'eng hsien, Sinkiang, strive to purge idealist spirit and improve the leadership style vigorously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Urumchi) Leading members of the Party committee of Huoch'eng hsien, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, persevere in going deep into the world of practice to make investigations and studies to purge their idealist spirit. The initiative is seized in leadership work. An effective boost is given to the development of a very favorable situation in revolution and production throughout the hsien. Last year, bumper harvests were scored by this hsien for grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops and stock-breeding. Compared with 1970, total grain output last year showed an increase of 15 percent, total cotton output an increase of 200 percent, total oil output an increase of 100 percent, and the number of animals in pen a net increase of 7 percent.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, the leading members of the Party committee of Huoch'eng hsien have associated criticize-revisionism and rectification with the conscientious study of some books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's philosophical works including "On Practice" and "Where Do Men's Correct Ideas Come From?" and criticized the idealist transcendentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers of his type, further fostering the idea represented by the materialist theory of reflection. The leading members of the Party committee energetically improve their leadership style and more consciously go in for investigation and study. At ordinary times all leading members of the hsien Party committee with the exception of a standing committee member who stays behind in the office to handle everyday work, go deep into basic levels to ascertain new conditions and new problems arising from the execution of the Party's line and policies and solve them with specific targets in mind.

Huoch'eng hsien, spread over the valley of the Ili River of Sinkiang in the western frontier region of our country, is favored by relatively good natural conditions. In the past, due to interference and sabotage from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the production effort here was in a backward state. In the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the hsien Party committee on the one hand acclaimed in a big way the heroic deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai who changed heaven and earth through self-reliance and hard struggle, and on the other, went deep into the rural and pastoral areas to make widespread investigations and studies. Problems unearthed were solved in time. Typical examples unearthed were popularized in time, using them as a spur to goad a wide area and the whole hsien forward.

The No. 3 brigade of I-ch'e-chia-shan commune is a multi-national production brigade. In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the various cadres and commune members of this brigade direct vigorous efforts toward two-class struggle and two-line struggle and doggedly adhere to the socialist orientation. They seriously carry out the line of unity for victory of the "9th Party National Congress" and arouse all positive factors to strengthen the unity of the masses and national unity. They develop the spirit of Tachai and vigorously work on capital farmland construction through self-reliance and hard struggle. A rapid change is brought about in its features.

The hsien Party committee has summed up in time the experience of the No. 3 brigade and popularized it throughout the hsien. A boost is given to the deepening of the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture throughout the hsien. A number of backward teams are enabled to break into the advanced ranks.

In the process of investigation and study, the leading members of the Party committee of Huoch'eng hsien consciously set straight the relations between the leadership and the masses. They humbly learn from the masses and seriously sum up mass experience in the unfolding of the three major revolutionary struggles as a guide to work performance across the board. Early last year, in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Conduct education in ideology and political line" throughout the Party, the Party committee of Huoch'eng hsien decided to carry out hsien-wide education in the Party's basic line. To achieve more fruitful results in line education, the chief leading members of the hsien Party committee went deep separately into the midst of several communes to join commune members in doing labor and calling forums. They humbly turned to poor and lower-middle peasants and poor and lower-middle nomads of various nationalities for advice.

In conducting line education, the Party committee of A-k'o-su commune associated the practice of rural two-road struggle with line education and revolutionary mass criticism, and carried out recall-bitter-past-in-light-of-sweet-present activities. The consciousness of cadres and the masses in class struggle and two-line struggle was raised. The rural socialist positions was consolidated.

The Party committee of Huoch'eng hsien summed up in time the experience of this commune and called here an on-the-spot conference to popularize the experience. A boost is given to penetrating line education throughout the hsien. In the past few years, grain output for this hsien showed a year-to-year bumper harvest. How to store grain properly became a new hsien-wide urgent problem after a bumper harvest. At the outset, in the light of his own previous experience, the secretary of the hsien Party committee put forward a grain storage idea. But when he told what he thought to the poor and lower-middle peasants, they had a different view. After investigation and study, he found his own thinking incompatible with actual conditions. He acted upon the view of the poor and lower-middle peasants and adopted the method of combining collective storage with scattered safekeeping. Mass enthusiasm is now aroused to the full. The problem of inadequate storage space is solved. Grain is kept intact.

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POLITICS AND INDUSTRY

## Unfold Penetrating Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Raise Line Consciousness Continuously

- Party committees at various levels on industrial, communications and capital construction fronts in Shansi arouse the masses to expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers boost the continuous development of revolution and production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyüan, March 20, 1972) In conducting penetrating ideological and political line education, the Party committees at various levels on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts in Shansi Province vigorously unfold revolutionary mass criticism and arouse the masses to expose and criticize in depth the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers of his type and their crime of wrecking socialist economic construction. Through revolutionary mass criticism, they have further increased the line consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and people and strengthened Party leadership over economic work and control over enterprises. An impetus is given to the firm implementation of the Party's various proletarian policies, and a boost given to the development of revolution and production.

In unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, many industrial and mining enterprises of Shansi Province vigorously criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of various kinds of "Left" in form but right in reality ideas spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in regard to relations between politics and economics, between revolution and production. Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Promote revolution and stimulate production," is carried out firmly on an all-round basis.

In studying Chairman Mao's writings on the proper handling of the relations between politics and economics, members of the Party committee of Taiyüan Mining Machine Factory vigorously criticize the various fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers of his type in this respect and their vicious goal of replacing proletarian politics with bourgeois politics and replacing socialism with capitalism in a vain attempt to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. They point out that where relations between politics and economics are concerned, politics is the commander, the soul and the first in line and that political work must be combined with economic work, with proletarian politics in command of production as a goad to production.

Through study and revolutionary mass criticism, leading members of the Party committee of this factory have resolutely done away with interference from Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. Under the command of proletarian politics, they have further strengthened ideological-political work and strengthened leadership over production work. The Party committee subjects

all major problems in production to a serious study and does economic work with increasing care and attention. From factory to workshop the production command system is generally strengthened. Organizational leadership over various links involving raw and other materials, manufacture of semi-products, assembling and product inspection is also strengthened. Many leading cadres go deep into the midst of workshops and shifts and groups to make investigations and studies and cement ties with the masses. The enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers is aroused.

In 1971, this factory fulfilled its production output plan 45 days ahead of schedule. Its total output value, production volume, labor productivity, and profits surrendered to the higher levels all showed an increase compared with 1970. Output for January and February this year again showed an increase compared with the corresponding period last year.

In penetratingly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's and other swindlers' fallacy of separating politics from vocational affairs and revolution from production, the Party committees of many industrial and mining enterprises seriously sum up the experience that calls for proper ideological-political work closely associated with production struggle. All those that follow the experience effectively insure their enterprises of the overall fulfillment of production tasks with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

For a time, product quality of the Ch'angchih Cotton Weaving Mill failed to meet the national standards. The Party committee of the mill raised the problem of product quality to the high plane of line struggle for an analysis, and held a line-education study class on four occasions. Chairman Mao's various teachings including "Our responsibility is to the people" were studied. The great significance of improving the quality of products was discussed and the remnant poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line eliminated. The broad masses of cadres and people heightened their sense of responsibility as the masters of the house and adopted many measures to spin more and better cloth for the revolution. The rate of first-grade cotton cloth produced was raised to over 91 percent. For January and February this year, state plans were overfulfilled.

In the performance of work, the members of the Party committee of the Taihsing Saw Blade Factory doggedly put politics in command and seriously acquired production skills in a continuous effort to raise the level of business management. Members of the Party committee join the old workers in doing productive labor and constantly solicit the views of the technical cadres on the improvement of technical work. A vocational skill study class is held with the participation of Party committee members and the backbone leadership at various levels. Now, this factory has strengthened enterprise management in an overall manner. Its reputation as a mill with old, big, difficult problems has changed. It has become one of the advanced units on the industrial and communications fronts of Shansi Province.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, the Party committees at various levels on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts of

Shansi Province come to understand deeply that the Party's various proletarian policies are a concrete expression of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To alter the Party's line, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers of his type always disrupted the Party's policies from the "Left" and the right. Through revolutionary mass criticism, many enterprises have further seriously carried out policies on a firm basis and united the great majority of cadres and people.

The Party committee of the No. 7 Steel Rolling Mill of Taiyüan Iron and Steel Company leads the broad masses in criticizing "relying on specialists in running factories," "technique first" and other exclude-everything and topple-everything counter-revolutionary revisionist trash pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers of his type. The Party committee of the factory subjects technical personnel to a concrete analysis and sees not only the fact of their having come under the pernicious influence of the revisionist educational line in the old school but also their willingness to receive re-education from the working class and to transform their world outlook in earnest. The political and ideological progress they have scored after tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution is taken into full account. Further play is given to their special skills in professional and technical fields. Some technical personnel act respectively as vice chairmen of the factory revolutionary committee, responsible persons of production, equipment and technical departments, and those in charge of workshop and work section leadership work. In the performance of work, these technical personnel energetically contribute toward socialist construction. Since last year, they have joined the worker masses in effecting 12 items of major technical innovation. This plays an important role in tapping equipment potentialities and improving product quality.

In the firm implementation of the policy toward intellectuals, the Tatung Locomotive Factory pays attention to making full use of intellectuals, and at the same time strengthens in a practical way their line education and gives them care and help politically. This factory adheres to the system of regular participation in productive labor by technical personnel, with a day set aside in every week for labor. Technical personnel entrusted with the trial manufacture of new products take a hand in labor connected with the relevant products. This prevents the separation of technical work from production practice and technical personnel from the worker masses.

Engineer Yang Hsi-min, who is responsible for casting work, constantly takes part in labor and joins the workers in improving equipment. He has helped in successfully trial-manufacturing a gas infrared-ray sand-mold surface drying oven of an advanced level. This not only cuts down gas consumption by over 60 percent but also insures product quality. Production efficiency is raised.

In unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of cadres and people on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts of Shansi Province also penetratingly criticize the crime of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers of his type of advocating anarchism and sabotaging enterprise management, and draw a clear line of distinction between the

bourgeois way of "management, strangling and suppression" and proletarian revolutionary discipline and scientific management. They have thus further strengthened enterprise management.

The Party committee of Taiyüan municipality seriously summed up and popularized the experience of the Taiyüan Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works which unfolds penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and combines mass management with specialized management. Management work involving over 200 large and medium-sized enterprises is rapidly strengthened. Cadres and workers are aroused in their revolutionary spirit. Last year, the average labor productivity for the industrial and mining enterprises of the whole municipality surpassed the highest level in history.

The industrial leadership departments of the area of Yenpeh have vigorously unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and popularized advanced experience. Now, over 86 percent of the enterprises carry out enterprise management in a practical way. Total output value for January and February this year showed a considerable increase compared with the corresponding period last year.

As the broad masses of cadres and people of industrial and mining enterprises conscientiously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and doggedly unfold revolutionary mass criticism with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought taken as a weapon, an effective boost is given to the development of revolution and production on the industrial front. In 1971, with regard to the total industrial output value of Shansi Province, the state plan was overfulfilled. In the first two months of this year, total provincial industrial output value showed an increase of 16 percent against the corresponding period last year. Output of seventy-one main products including steel and rolled steel, raw coal, etc., registered increases ranging from 4 to over 70 percent, compared with the corresponding period last year.

* * *

ECONOMY

## Wutai Hsien Economises Administrative Expenditures To Give Support to Industrial and Agricultural Production

- Continuously maintaining and developing the style of work of arduous struggle, and thoroughly implementing the guideline of building our country through hard work and frugality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 22, 1972)

(NCNA Taiyuan, March 21, 1972) CCP Wutai hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee of Shansi Province, adhering to Chairman Mao's teaching: "Carry on the revolutionary tradition and strive to win still greater victories," ceaselessly carry out education of the broad masses of cadres in revolutionary tradition, thus enabling them to maintain and develop the style of work of arduous struggle continuously and thoroughly implement the guideline of building our country through hard work and frugality in order to economize administrative expenditures and actively give support to industrial and agricultural production.

Since 1963 Wutai hsien has had a surplus of administrative expenditures each year, and has kept its administrative expenditure below the budget allowed by the upper-level by an annual average of 10 percent, saving a total of 600,000 yuan to date. In 1970, the hsien authorities drew 180,000 yuan from this surplus fund to give support to the construction of six small hsien-run factories, and this sum of money made up 54.5 percent of the total investment in these small factories. In 1971, they again drew 230,000 yuan to give support to the installation of three electric wire networks for industrial and agricultural use, totalling 110 kilometers in length, and this sum of money accounted for 40 percent of the total investment. Moreover, they also utilized the surplus fund to build 20 kilometers of highways in the mountainous areas, and assisted the hsien seed cultivation farm to expand its acreage by 800 mow.

CCP Wutai hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee grasp education in revolutionary tradition as an important part of the content of the education of the broad masses of cadres in ideology and political line. Leading members of these committees regularly hold classes for study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, lecture meetings on revolutionary tradition, and meetings for exchanging experience in production-increase and economy. They organize the broad masses of cadres to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's report delivered at the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Party Congress, to recall the revolutionary tradition of the Party organizations at various levels in leading the masses to wage arduous struggles through hard work and frugality during the war of resistance against Japan and during the war of liberation, thereby increasing their understanding about the great significance of implementing the guideline of building our country through hard work and frugality, and raising their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Leadership members of this hsien not only conscientiously grasp education of the broad masses of cadres in the glorious revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle, but also pay full attention to playing an exemplary role in taking the lead in practicing economy and is making revolution. For the purpose of providing living quarters for visitors from other places, some people suggested to renovate a number of small rooms as guest houses. Leadership members of the hsien Party committee did not consider this method in conformity with the principle of hard work and frugality, so they used several spacious offices as a guest house, whereas they themselves continued to live in small rooms using them as administrative offices, conference rooms and living quarters.

A deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee who has worked in Wutai hsien for more than 30 years often gives lectures to the cadres about the cadre masses' arduous struggles, carrying knapsacks on their backs, travelling through the gullies and living in caves dug out during the War of Resistance against Japan, and he urged young cadres to carry forward the revolutionary tradition. He lives in two small rooms and several glass windows of the rooms were fitted with small glass panes pieced together. In the winter of last year, a responsible person of the general services thought the windows were not wind-proof for the cold weather and brought large pieces of glasses to make changes. He adamantly refused, telling this cadre that practicing economy should begin from small things. The teachings and exemplary conduct of the hsien leadership members set an example for cadres of all leadership organs of the hsien, thus enabling leadership organs at the hsien level to display a new trend of regarding practicing economy as a glory and regarding waste as a disgrace.

Various units of the hsien revolutionary committee usually lump together several outgoing messages in one letter for mail delivery; and make preparations before making a long-distance telephone call so that matters that can be settled through correspondence will not be included in the telephone call. They resort to various ways and means to practice economy in the use of writing paper, envelopes, ink and glues, and make repairs all by themselves whenever the desks, chairs, benches and work tools are damaged. They utilized waste timber materials and old bricks and tiles in building a garage and a gasoline depot, thus economizing 800 yuan in expenditure.

CCP Wutai hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have included the economy of administrative expenditures on their conference agenda for regular discussion, and have appointed a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee to be concretely in charge of this job. Leading members of the committees carry out economic democracy in regularly publishing the expenditure accounts before the masses, educate everyone to practice economy through hard work and frugality, and rely on the masses to manage administrative expenditures. Financial and accounting personnel in hsien-level organs manage financial matters for the revolution, strictly examine the procedures for administrative expenditures, implement the spending systems for administrative expenditures in a typical way, and block up loopholes of waste.

Under the leadership of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, various communes, factories, mines and enterprises as well as cultural and educational units in this hsien all unfolded activities to practice strict economy. A number of communes have so far continued to use old houses or civilian-owned houses as offices. The stone works started operation in February last year and has earned an income of 12,000 yuan, but it has not built any office building. Members of the hsien Fuel Company built a small oil tank all by themselves to economize 10,000 yuan of state funds, and they have recovered every drop of oil from the oil tank valves, totalling 3,500 kilometers during the past two years.

* * *

## EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

### Revolution in Education Forges Ahead in Nankai University

(NCNA-English Tientsin, March 22, 1972)

nankai university in tientsin is being transformed into a new-type socialist institution of higher learning in the current revolution in education under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian educational line.

working class in the lead

the university was set up in 1919. before liberation, only the children of kuomintang officials and rich people could afford to study there.

the university was given a new lease of life after liberation. under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, it made progress in the course of being transformed. however, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line frenziedly pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the educational field seriously obstructed the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian educational line.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the university's revolutionary teachers and students rose against liu shao-chi and company. on august 20, 1968, the worker and people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team entered the university in line with chairman mao's instruction "the working class must exercise leadership in everything". some worker and p.l.a. representatives from the propaganda team later became members of the university revolutionary committee and party committee. this began to end the domination of the university by bourgeois intellectuals. the university now has nine departments with 21 disciplines -- chinese language and literature, philosophy, history, political economy, foreign languages, mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. under party leadership, the revolution in education has forged ahead in the university and chairman mao's educational line has won victory after victory.

three-in-one teaching staff

following chairman mao's teaching "in the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem", the university now has a teaching staff composed of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary technicians as well as professional teachers.

nearly a hundred workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary technicians and cadres have since 1969 worked part time at the university, taking part in teaching, scientific research and production. this has helped strengthen working class leadership over the university, ensure a correct political orientation for teaching, promote the transformation of teaching and speed up the remoulding of intellectuals.

the worker, peasant and soldier teachers use mao tsetung thought to guide their teaching, integrating theory with practice. their lectures are warmly welcomed by worker-peasant-soldier students for vividness and conciseness. a worker-teacher who had taken part in trial-producing a 6,000-ton hydraulic press explained his experience in applying mechanics. his classroom teaching was closely integrated with practice and was therefore very effective.

some disciplines of the arts and social sciences often invite workers, peasants and soldiers outstanding in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to give lectures. one of them is li chang-mao, a veteran worker at the tientsin no. 2 woollen mill. his lectures on philosophy are vividly given and easily grasped by students.

the university formerly had over one thousand teachers. they have made progress to varying degrees politically and ideologically in the past few years by going to factories and the rural areas to probe the way for the revolution in education and at the same time receive re-education by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. some have made contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. an example is a woman teacher. before the cultural revolution, she studied pesticides for a dozen of years to no avail because she was driven by bourgeois ideas to chase personal fame and gain and divorce theory from practice. the cultural revolution raised her consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. she went to the countryside, where she earnestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and joined them in criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. she realized that what she does should serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. she carried on experiments with the poor and lower-middle peasants no matter how tired she was and how hot the weather was. she succeeded in the end in making a new, effective pesticide at low cost. she said: "i carried out experiments in the past for the purpose of seeking personal fame and gain; that was the revisionist road. i now carry out experiments to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants; this is the road that makes me identify myself with the workers and peasants. adherence to the two different lines, ideologies and roads shows two different results."

the party's policy toward the old intellectuals is to unite with, educate and remould them. the university has paid attention to helping old professors display their talents in teaching and scientific research. professor yang shih-hsien recently succeeded in trial-producing two kinds of pesticides with the aid of some young and middle-aged teachers. professor kao chen-heng, cooperating with a state research group, has made an effective drug for bronchitis by chemical synthesis, which can be produced at low cost with easy-to-get raw materials. professor li ho-lin is an expert on lu hsun, the great revolutionary, great thinker and great writer. his contact with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants during his stay in factories and the countryside has shed new light on his study of lu hsun. he is continuing the study of lu hsun while teaching theory of literature and art.

## worker-peasant-soldier students are growing

the university began enrolling a number of worker-peasant-soldier students in october of 1971 in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience". it was a new way of enrolling students.

workers, peasants or soldiers who desired to enter the university could apply while the masses in a given organization were asked to recommend those fit to be chosen as students. the recommendation was then submitted to the leadership of the organization for approval. the university re-examined the list of the would-be students and made the final decision.

the students enrolled in 1971 are around twenty, with more than nine years of schooling and more than two years of practical experience. among them are heroes, models and advanced workers in their own units. all expenses on food, boarding, study and medical care are borne by the state.

with a clear aim to study for the revolution, these students of worker, peasant and soldier origin form a new force in the revolution in education. apart from classroom studies, the students take courses in factories where they both study and work. a worker-student of the chemistry department, who had worked for nine years in a factory, mastered the elementary knowledge of inorganic chemistry in a month. he was able to use the elementary theory of the atom to analyse the technological process at the tientsin no. 3 chemical reagent plant and suggested improving the process.

the university is making reforms in teaching methods. the old bourgeois way of cramming the students has been replaced by the method of encouraging the students to think, study and make experiments by themselves. emphasis is placed on training the students' ability to analyse problems and find the right solutions.

## new educational system

in line with the principle that education must be combined with productive labour, nankai university has established a new system of combining teaching, scientific research and production.

teachers and students of the science departments have set up a number of small pilot plants producing catalysts, poly formaldehyde, semi-conductors and serum and vaccine. such plants serve as bases for students to do physical labour, carry out scientific experiments, and combine theory with practice. in addition to serving teaching, many laboratories in the university are working on state assignments. besides working in pilot plants and doing laboratory research, students of the science and engineering departments have contacts with more than 20 factories, rural people's communes and production brigades.

to meet the needs of socialist construction, teachers and students of the semi-conductor discipline in 1969 chose to trial-produce a product and made the trial-production fit in with teaching. they made investigations in factories, carried out experiments in laboratories and manufactured the product in the pilot factory. they in this way combined teaching with scientific research and production, and study with practice.

practice being the basis of study, stress was laid on raising the students' theoretical level. this experience of incorporating teaching with trial-production was later summed up and written into teaching material. it represents a new creation of the chinese working class. on the basis of their practical experience in educational revolution, the teachers and students of the university have in the past few years worked together to make a critical study of old teaching material and revised it. they also compiled new teaching material.

the students of the departments of the arts and social sciences regularly go to the factories, countryside, army units and stores, combining what they have learnt in classrooms with current class struggle. they integrate the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works with investigations and study and criticism of the bourgeoisie. they also study literary works of ancient china and other countries, in accordance with chairman mao's teachings: "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new". teachers of the arts make sifting the cultural heritage part of their research work.

## ARCHITECTURE

### Peking Architects Make New Contributions by Integrating with Building Workers

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

the guiding principle is practicability, economy and, if conditions permit, architectural beauty as the peking institute of architectural designing completed the designs for more than 5,000 industrial and housing projects in the past several years. the 800 engineers and technicians of the institute based their designs on the results of investigations made at construction sites and the practical experience of the building workers.

during the cultural revolution, the engineers and technicians heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines through studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticizing the tendency of "seeking ostentation and things foreign" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

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led by the institute party committee, they summed up the successful experience in designing the huge public buildings in 1958 such as the great hall of the people, the museum of the chinese revolution and the museum of chinese history. guided by the party's general line for building socialism, the engineers and technicians at that time made the designs by doing investigations at construction sites and relying on the wisdom of the masses. they achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results. the buildings were all completed within a year.

what the engineers and technicians have gained in their study, criticism and summing up of experience was shown at an exhibition on the struggle between the two lines in the field of architectural designing. through this

exhibition of pictures and models, chairman mao's revolutionary line struck deeper root among the engineers and technicians.

the engineers and technicians went to construction sites where they worked alongside the workers and joined them in making investigations and discussing the designs. this enabled them to improve their designs and helped them revolutionize their thinking.

when an experienced engineer heard that products of the peking pre-fabricated reinforced concrete parts plant sometimes had cracks, his first reaction was that the workers there had not followed the operational rules properly. he went to the plant and worked alongside the workers. he worked according to rule but still the pre-fabricated parts had cracks. veteran workers told him the cracks were caused by an unnecessary horizontal steel bar. the engineer studied the problem in the light of what the workers told him. he found that the original design was made according to old architectural literature which was no longer in keeping with the latest developments in architectural technique. he revised the design and did away with the horizontal steel bar. the new structure was simpler and saved material.

he continued to work at the plant and, at the same time, learned from the workers their experience in technical innovations. he summed up the experience and included it in a newly compiled manual of architectural structures. through working eight months in the plant, he gained the understanding that only by integrating with the workers could he make constant progress and overcome the drawback of having blind faith in textbooks and following the beaten track.

influenced by bourgeois ideas of seeking fame before the cultural revolution, a young technician often tried to show off by making what he thought "ingenious designs". once he adopted three different frame structures, one bigger and more expensive than the other, for three paper warehouses. the cultural revolution made him recognize that his designing ran counter to the principle of diligence and frugality. when he made the designs for three projects of a foundry shop during the cultural revolution, he made investigations in the shop first and based the designs on the opinions of workers and cadres so as to meet the needs of production. after a project was completed, he summed up experience to improve the new designs. as a result, the three projects were all practical and economical. the institute party committee organized the engineers and technicians to compare the three paper warehouses with the three projects of the foundry shop. enlightened, they pledged to make greater efforts to remould their world outlook so as to make more and better designs for the revolution.

with the development of industry in the capital over the past few years, the institute widened its scope for designing. the engineers and technicians learned modestly from experienced workers and developed their ability through practice. in 1971 alone they completed the designs for more than 200 mining, metallurgical, chemical and light industrial projects.

a designing group led by a young technician was asked to design a slaughter-house. following chairman mao's teaching "whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it, that is, by living (practising) in its environment", they first went to a

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slaughter-house and took part in physical labour while making investigations among the workers. they learned from a veteran worker that in old society, the butchers were most down-trodden. their working condition was the worst. strong young workers became deformed after working several years there. with the concern of the party and government after liberation, the working condition has greatly improved. the class education fired the class feelings of the technicians. they stepped up investigations and completed the draft design. the workers were asked to raise opinions. a new design was produced after several revisions. the slaughter-house has been completed and put into operation. with all the main processes mechanized, it can handle some 10,000 pigs daily.

the institute party committee encourages technicians to design buildings with unique chinese style in the spirit of making foreign things serve china and the past serve the present and weeding through the old to bring forth the new. technologically, it promotes unity in thinking through full discussions and through practice.

a young technician selected a boiler design for a factory project, but others disagreed. a leading member of the institute party committee led them in making investigations at the construction site and the factory to solicit opinions of workers and cadres. they came to the conclusion that the design suited the factory's present and future needs.

keeping proletarian politics in command, the institute party committee encourages its staff to perfect their skill constantly and make improvements on designing. the engineers and technicians, together with cadres and workers, have made several hundred innovations in the past few years. in designing a workshop for a machinery repair factory, they studied the advanced technology of many places in the country and adopted seven types of new pre-fabricated structural parts, saving large amount of steel bars, cement and other building materials and funds. the structures were lighter and smaller, and their entire weight was reduced by 1,390 tons.

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## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

### Investigations Promote Revolution and Production in Northwest China Hsien

**(NCNA-English Urumchi, March 22, 1972)**

investigations made at the grassroots level by the communist party committee of hocheng county in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china, have helped promote both revolution and production.

the county's 1971 grain output was 15 per cent higher than in the previous year. ginned cotton was treble and oil-bearing crops double that of 1970. the net increase in livestock was seven per cent.

hocheng county in the ili river valley on the country's western border has favourable natural conditions. but, production lagged behind before the great proletarian cultural revolution due to interference and sabotage by

the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, has given impetus to production during the cultural revolution. members of the hocheng county party committee went down to communes or brigades where they told the masses and cadres about the revolutionary spirit shown by the tachai people in transforming nature by self-reliance and hard work and carried out education on the struggle between the two lines. in addition, the party committee members investigated and studied the actual conditions and summed up advanced experience so as to guide work throughout the county.

the no. 3 brigade of yichekashan people's commune, a multi-national brigade, has conscientiously carried out the line of unity for victory set by the ninth party congress and strengthened unity among cadres and the masses and the various nationalities. they did capital construction on farmland and quickly changed the brigade's surroundings. the brigade has purchased tractors, harvesters, flour mills and other machinery and in the main mechanized ploughing and sowing and semi-mechanized harvesting and farm produce processing. it has had good harvests for years running and increased the public accumulation fund annually and become one of the advanced units in the county. the county party committee summed up its experience and called on other parts of the county to follow its example.

the leading members of the county party committee have taken a firm grip on education in political line in accordance with chairman mao's teaching. they went down to people's communes to do physical labour alongside the commune members, held discussions with them, and learned modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants. the party committee of aksu people's commune carried out education on the struggle between the two lines in connection with the actual struggle between the two lines in the countryside and combined this with mass revolutionary criticism and organized activities to recall the suffering in the old society and contrast it with the present happiness. this has raised the consciousness of the cadres and the masses and consolidated the socialist positions in the countryside. the county party committee held an on-the-spot meeting in this commune to spread its experience and deepen the education movement.

the leading members of the county party committee implement the party's political line and policies on the basis of their study and investigations so that all work is done in accordance with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. a deputy secretary of the county party committee, who is of uighur nationality, and leading members of the county's commercial departments invited commune members of various nationalities to raise opinions on how to improve the work. measures were then promptly taken to extend the network of commercial centres throughout the county to cope with the growing needs following good harvests for many years running. commercial centres have been added in agricultural and livestock breeding areas, with every commune in the county having its own supply and marketing cooperative and purchasing centre and every production brigade a retail centre. mobile shops tour stockbreeding areas. all these measures enabled the peasants and herdsmen to sell furs, medicinal herbs, dried fruit and other side-line products and buy piece goods, silk, tea, cigarettes and other consumer goods not far from their homes.

## AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

### East China Hsien's Growing Local Industry Promotes Agricultural Mechanization

(NCNA-English Hangchow, March 22, 1972)

an east china county has built 31 industrial enterprises and expanded another eight over the past two years and more. the county is now self-sufficient in pig iron and cement and has turned out a variety of farm machines and machine parts. machine-ploughed acreage now accounts for 30 per cent of the county's total farmland.

this has been achieved under the guidance of the general principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" laid down by chairman mao for developing the national economy.

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the party committee of shaohsing county in chekiang province has paid attention to developing the production of raw material for industry. it made a decision to develop mining and build a local iron and steel industry in july 1969. the county has since then produced 70,000 tons of coal, 20,000 tons of iron ore, 18,000 tons of coke, 5,800 tons of pig iron, 7,000 tons of cement and steel ingots as well.

the county has manufactured machine tools with iron and steel of its own make and equipped two thirds of the county-run and commune-run repair shops with locally made machines. this has given an impetus to agricultural mechanization. in addition to the rapid development of machine-ploughing, the county has mechanized or semi-mechanized irrigation pumping, threshing and farm produce processing.

the county party committee inspired the masses with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard work and brought their initiative into full play. a small blast furnace went up in two months thanks to the efforts of dozens of small factories working in the spirit of socialist cooperation. in the course of construction, the workers made 68 pieces of vital equipment with old material and equipment and saved 20 tons of rolled steel. in building the county-run insecticide plant, the workers showed initiative and creativeness in making simple indigenous equipment as substitute for sophisticated equipment. the whole project, with an annual capacity of 6,000 tons of "666", was completed in eight months.

## CONSUMER GOODS

### Shanghai Produces More Manufactured Goods

(NCNA-English Shanghai, March 22, 1972)

Shanghai's light industrial enterprises have produced more varieties of manufactured goods in line with chairman mao's teaching on serving the people whole-heartedly and producing what the workers, peasants and soldiers need.

a shanghai chemical factory produced an ointment against leeches. an engineer covered with this ointment stepped into water full of blood-sucking leeches. these worms fled. those watching the test were pleased with the effectiveness of their product.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the shanghai chemical industry paid less attention to producing sundries needed by workers, peasants and soldiers. this industry organized special groups during the cultural revolution to canvass opinions in factories and rural areas so as to improve its work to meet the needs of the workers and peasants better.

an investigation group of the no. 3 sundries chemicals plant during a visit in the countryside heard that many poor and lower-middle peasants wanted an ointment for protection against leeches. during the visit the engineer found his mind in a turmoil. he recalled that, under the influence of the revisionist line, he had trial-manufactured many luxury cosmetics but had never thought of a skin protection ointment for workers and peasants. after returning to the plant he and the workers trial-manufactured an anti-leech ointment. after dozens of experiments they finally succeeded. in addition it protects the legs and feet of the peasants in the paddy fields against other harm. the peasants said the ointment symbolizes the friendship between workers and peasants.

the sundries chemicals enterprises trial-produced 43 new products for the workers and peasants, such as ointment against cracked skin, chilblains and heat.

the party branch of the chienfang plastics plant last year organized the workers and technicians to go down to a mine. they found that the miners wore heavy, uncomfortable work clothes. returning to the plant, they began to devise new work clothes. four months later, they made 36 sets of double-faced work clothes of artificial leather and sent them to the miners for trial. then they improved the quality and sent to them again. these light oil-proof work clothes were well received by the miners. the miners said: "you have brought the party and chairman mao's concern for us miners and class feelings of the shanghai working class."

on a visit to the outskirts of the city, a veteran worker and a technician of the shanghai bicycle factory saw many commune members alighting from their bicycles with loaded carriers as they came to a bridge with an incline so as to push them across. after investigation,

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they found that the heavy-duty bicycles had been made for use on the plains only. if they could provide a speed shifting device, the bicycles could go up slopes too.

the two suggested to the plant leading body that such a device be made. a trial production group including them was set up. after three weeks of experiments, the group produced a simple and cheap two-speed gear. the factory now produces the gears in large quantities and bicycles installed with such gears to meet local needs.

## MEDICINAL HERBS

### Southwest China Province Expands Growing of More Medicinal Herbs

**(NCNA-English Chengtu, March 22, 1972)**

szechwan province is now growing medicinal herbs on an acreage six times as large as in early post-liberation days. total value of the 1971 purchases by the state hit an all-time high.

this growth stems from the fact that chairman mao's policy on putting the stress on the rural areas in medical and health work and on combining chinese and western medicine is being carried out to the letter.

mountainous szechwan has a mild climate and grows over 1,000 medicinal herbs, which have always been an important export item. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, people of the province criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, which looked down upon chinese traditional medicine and discouraged the production of medicinal herbs. this has promoted the production.

many pharmaceutical departments are helping expand the growing of medicinal herbs instead of acting solely as purchasers. they stay in herb growing places for long periods, bringing seeds and advising the growers. the province in 1971 expanded the acreage sown to medicinal herbs by 4,000 hectares and purchased 32 per cent more than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. many hospitals, health centres and clinics in the cities and countryside have mobilized the masses to collect wild medicinal herbs. this strengthens medical treatment and develops and consolidates the rural medical cooperative service.

traditional varieties of medicinal herbs are grown more widely and new varieties suited to local conditions are being added. the acreage sown in 1971 to more than 20 medicinal herbs including ligusticum wallichii, cootis chinensis and alisma plantago aquatica showed increases ranging from 30 to 100 per cent compared with 1970. in the last few years the province has introduced over 20 kinds of medicinal herbs including amomum villosum, atractylic lancea and saussurea lappa from other parts

of China or other countries. It has succeeded in growing and popularizing some wild medicinal herbs of great value such as gastrodia elata and fritillaria, which are effective for treating bronchitis.

Hill slopes and waste land are used and, in some places, medicinal herbs are interplanted with grain crops. Pengshan County formerly reaped excellent grain and cotton harvests but had never grown medicinal herbs. In the light of the Party's policy on growing medicinal herbs to meet local needs, it is now growing 26 kinds of medicinal herbs on 130 hectares. Its output of some medicinal herbs makes it more than self-sufficient.

Szechwan Province also pays great attention to medicine obtained from animals. The province has succeeded in domesticating musk deer at a farm set up in 1958 and obtaining the musk, a valuable medicine got from a gland of the male musk-deer, without killing the animal. The staff members of the farm are studying how to increase output. This farm has trained personnel for Shensi, Kwangtung and 13 other provinces and supplied them with more than 300 musk deer.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND BOLIVIA

### Chinese Red Cross Society Expresses Solicitude for Bolivians Afflicted by Floods

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

the red cross society of china sent a telegram today to the red cross society of bolivia expressing solicitude for the bolivian people afflicted by floods. the telegram reads as follows:

red cross society of bolivia
la paz

learning that some areas in bolivia were recently hit by floods, our society decides to donate a sum of renminbi 200,000 yuan; and your society is requested to convey the deep sympathy and solicitude of the chinese people and the red cross society of china to the people in the afflicted areas.

the red cross society of china

march 22, 1972

## CHINA AND CAMBODIA

### Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Most Warmly Greet 2nd Anniversary of Founding of National United Front of Cambodia and People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today sent a message to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, expressing the warmest congratulations on the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia. the full text of the message reads:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia
and chairman of the national united front of cambodia,

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau
of the central committee of the national united front
of cambodia and prime minister of the royal
government of national union of cambodia,

on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the

people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, we wish to express, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people, our warmest congratulations to you and through you to the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the heroic people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and cambodian people.

the national united front of cambodia was born amidst the flames of revolutionary struggle against imperialism. holding high the brilliant banner of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation, it has closely rallied the people of various strata for heroic battles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, accomplished outstanding meritorious deeds and enjoyed the support and devotion of the whole cambodian people.

under the brilliant leadership of head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk and the national united front of cambodia, the cambodian people and the cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation, demonstrating a dauntless revolutionary spirit and bringing into play the insuperable power of the people's war in most difficult circumstances, have in the past two years dealt heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, frustrated the enemy's programme for "khmerizing" the war, consolidated and expanded the liberated areas and won brilliant victories. by their victories the cambodian people have not only made important contributions to the struggle of the three indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, but also greatly inspired the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world.

at present, the situation of cambodia's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing triumphantly. the traitorous clique in phnom penh, beset with internal and external difficulties and numerous contradictions, is already at its last gasps. we are deeply convinced that the cambodian people, united as one with the other indochinese peoples and fighting valiantly and perseveringly, will certainly defeat the enemy thoroughly and win the complete liberation of their fatherland.

china and cambodia are close neighbours. the chinese people and the cambodian people are true friends. our friendship and solidarity have been forged in long struggles against common enemies, and they are unbreakable. following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people will, as always, give all-out support and assistance to the cambodian people and all the indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, march 22, 1972

## Prime Minister Penn Nouth Makes Report in Peking on Cambodian People's War Against US Aggression and for National Salvation

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was invited to make a report to people from various circles here this afternoon. he gave an account of the brilliant victories and extensive fighting experience gained by the cambodian armymen and civilians in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the report meeting was jointly sponsored by the china-cambodia friendship association, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee in celebration of the second anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia.

among the distinguished cambodian guests present were madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, chea sân, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and thiounn prasith; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; and cambodian ambassador to china ker meas.

present were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling; leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yi, kuo tung-chun, lu wei-chao, wang chen, chu chuan-hsien and sun hao; lu yi, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-cambodia friendship people's commune; as well as 1,500 people in the chinese capital.

the meeting was held in the auditorium of the chinese people's political consultative conference. on the rostrum were a huge portrait of samdech norodom sihanouk and a huge portrait of chairman mao, flanked by the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china. the streamers opposite the rostrum read: "we firmly support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation" a warm atmosphere of militant unity of the people of china and cambodia prevailed in the auditorium.

prime minister penn nouth made his report amid warm applause. he said:

on march 23, 1970 samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, solemnly issued the historic five-point declaration and at the same time proclaimed the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia. the march 23 declaration was a triumphant clarion call uniting all the patriotic forces to fight against u.s. imperialism and its running dog, the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique. the declaration is of far-reaching historic significance because it was made public by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk at a time when the movement of struggle of the entire cambodian people was rising and developing into a raging fire of revolution and the people were engaged in a people's revolutionary war for national liberation.

in the intervening days since then, the cambodian people and the p.a.f.n.l.c. have won many victories of strategic importance. the cambodian people's revolutionary war for national liberation has entered a new stage, the stage of seizing total victory.

our n.u.f.c. has grown in strength and scope in the past two years. it has united all patriotic forces that can be united, and disintegrated and isolated the enemy. it has rallied all the patriotic classes and strata, including the workers, the peasants, the petty bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie, the patriotic members of the royal family, the intellectuals, the buddhist clergy, the young people, the women and the well-known patriots. the n.u.f.c. has exerted favourable influences on the entire cambodian people. at present, eight-tenths of our territory and seven-tenths of the population have been fully liberated. the other two-tenths of the territory, phnom penh included, is the zone where we carry out guerrilla warfare. the sole legitimate government of cambodia -- the royal government of national union of cambodia -- is enjoying ever higher prestige at home and abroad.

we cambodian people keep to the viewpoint and stand of waging a people's war on our own strength, building up our own army by self-reliance, and in the course of its growth, taking revolutionary heroism as the decisive factor. in the course of operations, our people persist in guerrilla warfare as the foundation, demonstrating the enormous power of people's war. the p.a.f.n.l.c. is being tempered every day in the most cruel flames of war. its cadres and fighters can stand various difficult tests. they not only have to combat the vicious enemies equipped with lethal modern weapons, but also have to endure hunger and shortage of material of all types. our p.a.f.n.l.c. has now become an outstanding revolutionary army which is imbued with heroism, has high ideological consciousness, a firm political stand, a strong sense of discipline and is skillful in fighting. the cambodian people have scored splendid victories in the military, political and economic fields.

as the enemy is panic-stricken and on the verge of distinction, our p.a.f.n.l.c. yesterday mounted a fierce attack on phnom penh, the last den of the enemy. working

in coordination with the guerrilla forces, the local forces and the main forces, our heroic commandos attacked the bogus ministry of defence -- a command post of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression, and destroyed the enemy's air base at pochentong, the radio station which the enemy used for psychological warfare and other important military establishments, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. together with the splendid victories won by the cambodian people and the p.a.f.n.l.c. in kompong thom, siem reap, prey veng, baik neak liang, svay rieng, takeo, kompong chhnang, kompong speu, kandal and other battlefields, the latest brilliant victory has shaken the whole world. the people of the world, like the armymen and people in our country, acclaim this new victory while celebrating the second anniversary of the founding of the n.u.f.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c.

on the contrary, u.s. imperialism and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique have suffered defeat in all fields and are in dire difficulties. following the ignominious failure of its direct armed aggression and intervention in cambodia in may and june, 1970, u.s. imperialism did its utmost to push the "nixon doctrine" in cambodia, that is, "vietnamization" and "khmerization" of the war of aggression in which the u.s. provides the money and gun while its puppets and the traitorous cliques provide cannon-fodder to serve the u.s. imperialist war of aggression.

however, the saigon puppet troops sent by their master to the rescue of the phnom penh traitorous troops, have met with one defeat after another in the war of aggression against cambodia. these defeats prove that the policy of "vietnamization" of the war of aggression pursued by u.s. imperialism in cambodia has already gone bankrupt as a strategy. as for the phnom penh traitorous troops on whom u.s. imperialism pins hopes to carry out "khmerization" of the war of aggression in cambodia, they have been dismembered en masse under the continuous pounding of the cambodian people and the n.a.f.n.l.c. this shows that the policy of "khmerization" of the war of aggression pursued by u.s. imperialism in cambodia has gone irretrievably insolvent.

in areas under enemy control for the time being, the overwhelming majority of the people are putting up continuous struggles against the traitorous clique. in phnom penh, the struggle of the students, buddhist clergy and other sections of the people against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys is mounting and pounding the enemy. besides, more and more people are no longer willing to live under the enemy's yoke. they flee phnom penh,one after another and come to the liberated areas and join the ranks of the n.u.f.c. these facts fully indicate how badly isolated are the phnom penh traitors and show that the cambodian people's war for national liberation is advancing irresistibly toward complete victory.

as our cambodian people and the p.a.f.n.l.c. are attacking the enemy with success, the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique is sinking deeper in an impasse. the scramble among them is becoming more and more intense.

at present, the enemy is in turmoil, with neither officials willing to be chiefs nor men willing to serve as pawn. after our p.a.f.n.l.c. attacked the pochentong air base last week, the enemy became more disintegrated and is heading for its doom.

therefore, the general trend of the situation is that the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily.

prime minister penn nouth then dwelled on the characteristics of the struggle current in cambodia. he said:

the first characteristic is that the attacks launched by our p.a.f.n.l.c. are more widespread, frequent, continuous and better planned as compared with the early stage of the war.

unlike what happened at the end of 1970, the saigon puppet troops' interference in our armed forces' attacks against the enemy troops guarding highway six, phnom penh and other areas was no longer effective by the end of 1971. this shows that the balance of military, political and economic strength changed fundamentally in 1971.

when we attacked the enemies in 1970, we had to make preparations while fighting. we had to build the army, mobilize the masses and establish the institutions of political power at the same time. that is why we could only launch local and intermittent attacks instead of widespread ones. but now, the various forces of our p.a.f.n.l.c. -- the main forces, the local forces and the guerrilla forces, have all grown in strength and are active throughout cambodia. should the enemies dare to make any venture, they will be annihilated by our p.a.f.n.l.c. the ideological consciousness and fighting ability of our army have been elevated daily, and guerrilla warfare is being combined with many other forms of fighting.

the second characteristic is that the troops of the phnom penh traitorous clique are utterly routed. the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous troops have not only lost battles on highway six but also suffered heavy defeats on all battlefields in our country. the troops of the phnom penh traitorous clique are in low morale and have virtually lost combat effectiveness. whenever we attacked them, none dared to come to their aid. the enemies are afraid that we might attack phnom penh. they are trying a hundred and one ways to hold on to their last den.

as for the saigon puppet troops dispatched by u.s. imperialism in march 1972 to the eastern part of our country to the rescue of the phnom penh traitorous clique, they are no longer able to be as arrogant as they were at the early stage of the war. the same happened at the end of november, 1971 when they attempted to divert our target and prevent us from attacking the traitorous clique's troops on highway six, in the vicinity of phnom penh and other areas.

the third characteristic is that the present situation is more favourable to coordinating our military attacks with our political offensives.

we also launched political offensives in the past year. the main purpose of coordinating the political with military offensives is to rally the people to support our front, isolate the enemy to the maximum, destroy the enemy's strategic hamlets, eliminate its self-defence corps and deny them any breathing spell. in the struggle, we oppose the u.s. pacification plan and its plot of "khmerization" of the war of aggression. although armed struggle plays an important role, the political factor, i.e., the people's active coordination, is decisive. our front adheres to this line. the people support our front and oppose the enemy.

at present, the enemy is very weak. as for us, our strength in various fields has been consolidated and developed. we have launched an all-round offensive militarily, politically, economically and in the work of disintegrating the enemy troops. now our people and the cadres and fighters of the p.a.f.n.l. have understood and grasped the fighting principle of our national united front. we have the ability to launch all-round attacks on an increasingly large scale in all parts of the country and win greater and greater victories.

the fourth characteristic is that our front is more united than ever.

unity has been strengthened both between the interior and exterior parts of our n.u.f.c. and between members carrying out tasks in the interior part and those in the exterior part. all of us bear in mind the revolutionary slogan: maintain independence and rely on our own efforts, be masters of our country and keep its destiny in our hands, overcome all hardships and difficulties and persist in protracted struggle to win victory. nobody can make us deviate from this correct line of the united front, nor can any enemy schemes or tricks disrupt or endanger the firm unity of our n.u.f.c. based on the above-mentioned principle of independence. our n.u.f.c. is very powerful. our people are keeping a firm hold of the destiny of the motherland.

the traitorous clique is approaching its doom, with its military defeat, political isolation and economic bankruptcy.

at present, as u.s. imperialism fails to find a way out militarily, it is plotting one vicious political and diplomatic scheme after another. that is why it hastily trotted out a series of proposals such as "on-the-spot ceasefire", "peace negotiations", "compromise between the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique and the national united front of cambodia" and "referendum". as these schemes of u.s. imperialism have gone bankrupt, it has dished up a plan to "change horses mid-stream". but this scheme will not achieve its purpose either. it will merely create chaos to facilitate the organizing of a third force to serve its policy of compromise. it has done all this to gain a breathing spell in order to reorganize and build the military, political and economic strength of the phnom penh traitorous clique and then counter-attack the cambodian people and the p.a.f.n.l.c. therefore, this plan is entirely designed to hoodwink the people of cambodia, the american people and people of the rest of the world.

however, we cambodian people have experience gained in blood over a long period. we have seen through the

savage, obdurate and vicious nature of u.s. imperialism and smashed all kinds of new deceptive political and diplomatic plots engineered by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

prime minister penn nouth sternly condemned u.s. imperialism and its running dogs for their criminal schemes to destroy the angkor temples. he said:

the enemies are bound to fail. we cambodian people are determined to defend the angkor area even at the cost of our lives. we will liberate siem reap and kompong thom without fail.

under the victorious banner of the n.u.f.c. with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and under the leadership of the royal government of national union of cambodia -- the sole legitimate government and genuine representative of cambodia, we cambodian people are determined to carry on the struggle to liberate the people and the nation. we will not compromise, we will not retreat, we will win complete victory.

if u.s. imperialism chooses to avoid an ignominious defeat, there is only one way out, namely, it must immediately stop its war of aggression against cambodia completely and unconditionally, withdraw from cambodia its military advisers and personnel as well as its saigon and bangkok puppet troops, stop bombing and strafing the territory of cambodia by its planes, warships and guns or those of its saigon and bangkok puppets, stop its direct or indirect aids to the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique, stop its provocations and acts of war against cambodia, and let the cambodian people settle their own affairs without foreign interference and on the basis of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's five-point declaration of march 23, 1970, and in accordance with the position of the declarations issued by the r.g.n.u.c. on january 26 and february 5, 1972, and the february 12, 1972 appeal made by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the n.u.f.c., and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c.

the cambodian people are absolutely not alone in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs for their basic national rights. this struggle is part of the revolutionary struggle waged by the people of the world, the oppressed people of asia, africa and latin america in particular, against imperialism and neo-colonialism with u.s. imperialism as ringleader. that is why the people of the world, including the american people, all give enthusiastic and tremendous support to the struggle of our people.

by now, the royal government of national union of cambodia has already been recognized by 28 countries in asia, africa, latin america and europe. its status in the world has been increasingly strengthened and its prestige risen.

we take this opportunity to reiterate that the r.g.n.u.c., in accordance with the political programme of the n.u.f.c. and in line with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, will continue to carry out its foreign policy of national independence, peace and neutrality and achieving unity, friendship and cooperation with all peoples and countries that love peace, justice and freedom.

faced with the vicious plot of u.s. imperialism to push ahead the nixon doctrine, "use indochinese to fight indochinese", conduct disruptive activities and incite national contradictions among the three indochinese peoples, the cambodian people and the n.u.f.c., while carrying out the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, are determined to redouble their vigilance, strengthen and develop their militant unity with the fraternal vietnamese and lao peoples and fight our common enemy u.s. imperialism and its lackeys till complete victory.

never before have we cambodian people kept a firmer hold of the destiny of our fatherland as now. and with their own hands, they are putting their glorious feats of revolution into the annals of cambodia. our people hope that their struggle will make due contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

referring to the militant friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples, prime minister penn nouth said:

we are firmly convinced that under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung, people's china, as the vast and reliable rear of the three indochinese peoples, will win new and still more brilliant victories in her socialist construction and socialist revolution. we are firmly convinced that the chinese people will liberate taiwan in the near future and return the province to the embrace of the motherland. amid the surging waves of the world revolution, the cambodian people are determined to consolidate and develop their fraternal militant friendship with the chinese people so as to strive for still greater common victories.

we people of cambodia are determined to carry the people's revolutionary war for national liberation through till complete victory, without making compromise or retreat, no matter how long it will take, how numerous the difficulties and hardships and how great the sacrifice. we will fight to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys from saigon and bangkok out of cambodia, overthrow and smash the present phnom penh traitorous regime with lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh as its ringleaders, and build a cambodia with independence, sovereignty, neutrality, peace, democracy, prosperity and territorial integrity in line with the political programme of the n.u.f.c.

the heroic cambodia is sure to win by relying on the firm unity under the leadership of the n.u.f.c. with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the sole legitimate royal government of national union of cambodia, by fighting alongside the fraternal peoples of viet nam and laos in line with the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, and thanks to the support and assistance given by the chinese people, the korean people and the other peace-loving and just-minded people of the world, including the american people.

prime minister penn nouth's report aroused outbursts of warm applause.

wu teh made a speech prior to prime minister penn nouth's report. he said:

the national united front of cambodia and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia were born and have grown in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. their birth marks a new historical stage of the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle of the cambodian people.

under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as its prime minister, the cambodian people, united as one, have in the past two years taken up arms in valiant and staunch struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won one brilliant victory after another. the cambodian people's great victories are a powerful encouragement to the oppressed nations and people throughout the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. we hail the series of great victories won by the cambodian people and sincerely wish them still greater victories in their future struggle exclamation

at present, the situation in the struggle in indochina is excellent. holding high the glorious banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the heroic peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos have remained united in struggle, supported one another and advanced from victory to victory, landing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in an increasingly serious dilemma in indochina. pounded by the heroic cambodian people, the lon nol traitorous clique is beset with contradictions and in chaos. it is already living from hand to mouth and merely prolonging its death throes. we are firmly convinced that the cambodian people and the other peoples of indochina will surely defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the chinese and cambodian people have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism. the great friendship and militant unity of our two peoples are consolidated and developed with each passing day. following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will, as always, unswervingly render all-out support to the cambodian people and the other peoples of indochina in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys till complete victory.

at the end of the meeting, the entire hall rose and warmly applauded. they shouted slogans hailing the great victory of the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and voicing firm support to the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

## Cambodian People's War against US Aggression and for National Salvation Is Bound To Win, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial

(NCNA-English Peking, March 23, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is bound to win". the editorial reads:

the heroic cambodian people celebrate the second anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces today when an excellent situation prevails in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. on this memorable day, we extend with deep feelings of militant friendship the warmest congratulations and loftiest salute to the closest friend of the chinese people samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, to samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union, to the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u., and to the patriotic cambodian armed forces and people fighting at the front against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

two years ago, the imperialists engineered a reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia. under the leadership of samdech sihanouk and the national united front of cambodia, the cambodian people immediately took up arms and unfolded a vigorous war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces marked the beginning of a new historical stage in the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. after two years of valiant fight, the cambodian people have attained great victories, liberating eight-tenths of the territory and seven-tenths of the population. the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have grown into indomitable people's armed forces. recently, these heroic forces attacked with heavy artillery fire the pochentong airport and military establishments of the puppet troops in phnompenh, dealing another devastating blow at the traitorous lon nol clique. the royal government of national union led by the national united front of cambodia now enjoys the extensive support of the people at home and growing prestige abroad. the cambodian people are continuously strengthening their militant solidarity with the fraternal vietnamese and lao peoples and advancing shoulder to shoulder with them in the common struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their henchmen. the situation of the indochinese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has become ever more excellent.

holding aloft the banner of fighting against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, samdech sihanouk has in the past two most uncommon years made

outstanding contributions to the cause of national independence of cambodia and the cause of unity against u.s. aggression of the three indochinese peoples. samdech sihanouk's militant spirit of defying brute force and upholding justice has won admiration and praise from the chinese people and the peoples throughout the world.

under the powerful blows of and encirclement ring upon ring by the patriotic cambodian armed forces and people, the u.s. aggressors and their lackey the lon nol clique have landed themselves in graver predicament than ever before.

the dog-bite-dog farce recently staged by the handful of phnompenh traitors with the aim of maintaining their tottering rule and scrambling for power and wealth has fully reflected the deep crisis besetting this puppet clique which is rotten to the core and heading inevitably towards its doom. however, u.s. imperialism has not given up its aggressive ambitions towards cambodia. it is stepping up its criminal programme of "khmerization" of the war and sending large numbers of saigon puppet troops to invade cambodia in an attempt to avert its defeat in cambodia. at the same time, certain powers are very active recently in scheming to rig up a so-called "third khmer force" in a vain attempt to split the national united front of cambodia and undermine the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the militant unity of the indochinese peoples. all these new plots against the cambodian people can never succeed. facts in the past two years have proved that "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." the heroic cambodian people are determined to carry the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to complete victory. no military threat and political scheme can stop them from advancing.

the chinese and cambodian peoples are close comrades-in-arms in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. we firmly support the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech sihanouk. we firmly support the political programme of the national united front of cambodia and the firm position stated in the february 12, 1972 appeal of samdech sihanouk and samdech penn nouth, that is, "resolute struggle without retreat or compromise until complete victory". we firmly oppose any international scheme to split and undermine the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the cambodian and other indochinese peoples. we are deeply convinced that by strengthening unity with the vietnamese and lao peoples and persevering in struggle, the cambodian people will surely be able to defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and win complete victory.

## Traitorous Features of Lon Nol Exposed Once More

(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)

the crisis-ridden lon nol clique of phnompenh on march 20 appointed son ngoc thanh, chieftain of the notorious "free khmer" traitorous clique, as "first minister and minister of foreign affairs" and rigged up a new puppet regime, according to a report from phnompenh. this once again reveals the traitorous features of lon nol.

son ngoc thanh, a scum of the cambodian nation, was the puppet prime minister of cambodia under japanese imperialist occupation. later, he hired himself out to u.s. imperialism, the saigon puppet regime and the reactionary thai authorities, and organized a "free khmer" traitorous clique, engaging in rebellious activities in cambodia for a long time and betraying the national interests. he has long been spurned by the cambodian people.

the formation of the new puppet regime reflects the breaking down and extreme isolation of the lon nol clique. ever since lon nol and his gang launched the coup d'etat and seized power, the strife for power has never ceased among them.

on march 10, the rift within the puppet clique came to the surface once again. the bogus "head of state" cheng heng announced his stepping down. lon nol immediately declared his "taking over of all powers", ordered the dissolution of the "government", and proclaimed himself "president", "prime minister" and "commander-in-chief of the armed forces". this was followed by a "presidential swearing-in" farce and preparations for rigging up a "cabinet". because of the acute strife among the various factions of the running dogs, the new political crisis lasted as long as ten days and the contradictions remained unsolved. a new ruling team of puppets could not be formed. sirik matak, the "prime minister delegate", who was lon nol's partner in launching the coup d'etat, was unwilling to be an appendage to lon nol who rules supreme and announced his "retirement from politics" after the "dissolution of the government" by lon nol. in tam, sim var and others also refused to cooperate with lon nol, and made many accusations against him. at the end of his wits, lon nol called on the traitor son ngoc thanh to form a cabinet with a number of militarymen incorporated so as to strengthen the fascist, dictatorial rule.

although a new ruling team of puppets has now been thrown together, the contradictions are far from being resolved and a new crisis is taking shape. the appointment of the notorious traitor son ngoc thanh has further exposed the treacherous features of lon nol himself. this will inevitably arouse stronger opposition from the cambodian people. at the same time, the rift will widen inside the puppet clique, and the fight between large and small dogs and between well-fed and ill-fed dogs will become more intense.

with the phnompenh puppet clique heavily pounded by the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, the crisis gripping it is further aggravating. when cheng heng stepped down, he admitted that "the situation has worsened". after proclaiming himself "president", lon nol cried plaintively that the way he walked "is a dangerous way". when son ngoc thanh took office, he also admitted that the phnompenh puppet regime "has many difficulties". developments of the past two years suffice to prove that the collapse of the lon nol clique is inevitable, and that it is moving nearer and nearer to its grave.

## CHINA AND EGYPT

### Egyptian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

the egyptian government delegation led by mahmoud riad, counsellor for foreign affairs to president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt and special envoy of the president, arrived here from shanghai by special plane this morning on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the delegation are: mahmoud el-aroussy, under-secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs; salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china; mohamed riad, ambassador of the ministry of foreign affairs; mohamed el-taher shash, counsellor of the ministry of foreign affairs and chief of the cabinet of mahmoud riad; mohamed el-azzazi, second secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; mohamed kayed, administrative attache of the ministry of foreign affairs; and accompanying correspondent hamdy fouad, diplomatic editor of "alahram".

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and more than 3,000 people in the chinese capital.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was also present.

peking airport today flew the national flags of the arab republic of egypt and china. cherishing militant friendship for the egyptian people and other arab peoples, the welcoming crowds, carrying bouquets and multi-coloured streamers, waited at the airport for the arrival of the distinguished egyptian guests.

when counsellor mahmoud riad and others, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister chi peng-fei and minister pai hsiang-kuo, walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, the airport was astir with the beating of drums

and cymbals. young people danced to gay music. people shouted: "we warmly welcome the government delegation from the arab republic of egypt exclamation" "we firmly support the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression exclamation" "we firmly support the just struggle of the people of asia, africa, latin america and the whole world exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and egypt exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" counsellor mahmoud riad and the other egyptian guests repeatedly waved to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china, who had gone specially to shanghai to meet the distinguished egyptian guests, arrived by the same plane.

also present at the airport were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and leading members of government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china islamic association, including hsieh fu-min, chi fang, chen mu-hua, fu hao, wang lei, han hsu, ho kung-kai, ling ching, hsi tao-chung, tan tung, chao chun-cheng, cheng fei, wang ming-chun and hsing jen-hsien.

diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys to china of arab and african countries were also present at the airport.

upon its departure from shanghai this morning, the egyptian government delegation was given a send-off at the airport by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman, and chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu and yeh chang-ming, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

## Minister Chi Peng-fei and Counsellor Mahmoud Riad Hold Talks in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, and mahmoud riad, counsellor for foreign affairs to president anwar el sadat of egypt and special envoy of the president, held talks here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the egyptian side were members of the government delegation of the arab republic of egypt mahmoud el-aroussy, ambassador salah el-abd, mohamed riad, mohamed el-taher shash and mohamed el-azzazi.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were ho kung-kai, ling ching and chou chueh, deputy department directors, and li sung-ling, deputy section chief, of the ministry of foreign affairs, and staff members yang fu-chang, hu feng-hsien and liang yin-chu.

## Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Egyptian Government Delegation

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people this evening, warmly welcoming all members of the egyptian government delegation led by mahmoud riad, counsellor for foreign affairs to president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt and special envoy of the president.

accompanying them at the banquet were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade.

among the guests were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak.

the banquet hall was decorated with the national flags of the arab republic of egypt and china. vice-premier li hsien-nien and counsellor mahmoud riad made speeches (to be released seperately) at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between china and egypt and the two peoples. toasts were drunk to the victories won by the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, to the victory of the people of asia, africa and the whole world in their cause of unity against imperialism, and to the constant growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and egypt and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys of other arab and african countries to china were present at the banquet.

present on the occasion were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and leading members of government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china islamic association, including hsieh fu-min, chi fang, chen mu-hua, fu hao, wang lei, han hsu, ho kung-kai, ling ching, chou chueh, hsiao teh, li sung-ling, hsi tao-chung, liu ching-tang, tan tung, chao chun-cheng, cheng fei, wang ming-chun and hsing jen-hsien.

prior to the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien and ministers chi peng-fei and pai hsiang-kuo met and had a friendly conversation with counsellor riad and other distinguished egyptian guests.

## Speech by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

following is the full text of the speech by vice-premier li hsien-nien at a banquet given here this evening in honour of the egyptian government delegation led by mahmoud riad, foreign affairs counsellor to the president of the arab republic of egypt and special envoy of the president:

your excellency respected mahmoud riad,

distinguished guests on the egyptian government delegation,

friends and comrades,

the egyptian government delegation led by his excellency mahmoud riad, foreign affairs counsellor to and special envoy of the president of the arab republic of egypt, has come to our country for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to his excellency mahmoud riad and the other distinguished guests on the delegation.

the egyptian people are a great people. over the past century, the egyptian people have waged protracted, heroic and indomitable struggles against aggression by imperialism and colonialism. under the leadership of president anwar sadat, the arab republic of egypt is continuing its efforts in opposing foreign aggression, defending state sovereignty and territorial integrity and developing national economy. in international affairs, the egyptian government pursues an anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist policy, supports the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and supports afro-asian peoples in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence. this just position of the egyptian government has won the praise of afro-asian countries and peoples.

friends and comrades,

the current world situation is becoming increasingly favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism and its lackeys. the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries have a bright future. but imperialism and its lackeys, plotting in a thousand ways to undermine the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries, are still making trouble and putting up a last-ditch struggle.

the middle east question is a major question closely linked with the anti-imperialist struggle of the people throughout the world. the reason why the middle east question remains unsettled up to now is that israeli zionism stubbornly clings to its policy of aggression and expansion and that the one or two superpowers seek hegemony and contend for spheres of influence. of late, the jordanian reactionaries have dished up a plan for creating a so-called "united arab kingdom". this is a new plot engineered by imperialism in the face of the ever-deepening anti-imperialist struggle of the palestinian, egyptian and other arab peoples. it is designed to split

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the unity of the palestinian and other arab peoples and undermine their struggle against aggression in a vain attempt to liquidate eventually the revolutionary cause of the palestinian people. as soon as it comes into the open, "hussein's plan" is strongly condemned and firmly opposed by the palestinian, egyptian and other arab peoples. the scheme of the imperialists and reactionaries will not succeed in the face of the one hundred million and more awakened and militant arab people; it will only further arouse the arab people in the middle east to resistance and struggle on an even larger scale against imperialism and its lackeys.

the arab people's struggle against aggression is a just one and enjoys abundant support. we the chinese government and people sternly condemn and firmly oppose the acts of aggression of u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism; we resolutely support the palestinian, egyptian and other arab peoples in their just struggle for the restoration of the national rights of palestine and the recovery of the occupied arab territories; and we are firmly opposed to the superpowers subjecting arab countries to their aggression, subversion, control and interference and are firmly opposed to their conspiracy to divide spheres of influence. the destiny of the arab people should only be decided by themselves. this stand of ours is firm and unshakable. we are convinced that the arab people, persevering in unity and struggle and refusing to be taken in, will surely be able to smash all schemes of imperialism and its lackeys and win final victory in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

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friends and comrades,

there exists a profound traditional friendship between the peoples of china and egypt. since the bandung conference, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have developed continuously with the common efforts of the chinese and egyptian governments and peoples. our friendly relations and cooperation are established on the reliable basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and opposition to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. of late, our government trade delegation headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo paid a visit to your country and was accorded a warm and friendly reception. now his excellency riad has come to china for a friendly visit at the head of the egyptian government delegation. i am convinced that this visit will certainly further enhance the mutual understanding between the two peoples and promote a new development in the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

now i propose a toast

to the friendship between the peoples of china and egypt,

to the victories of the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples' struggle against aggression by imperialism and israel,

to the victory of the people of asia, africa, latin america and the whole world in their cause of unity against imperialism,

to the health of his excellency anwar sadat, president of egypt,

to the health of his excellency prime minister aziz sidky,

to the health of his excellency mahmoud riad,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from egypt,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades exclamation

## Speech by Mahmoud Riad, Foreign Affairs Counsellor to Egyptian President

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

following is the full text of the speech by mahmoud riad, counsellor for foreign affairs to the president of the arab republic of egypt and special envoy of the president, at a welcome banquet given by vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening:

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mr. vice-premier li hsien-nien,

mr. foreign minister chi peng-fei,

friends and brothers,

please allow me to express my deep thanks for the gracious invitation extended by the chinese government, and to convey to the great leader mao tsetung, to the chinese government and the friendly chinese people the greetings of president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt and the government and people of the arab republic of egypt.

i and my colleagues, the members of the egyptian delegation, are greatly honoured to be able to visit your great country and view with our own eyes the immense achievements scored by the great chinese people under the brilliant leadership of the great leader mao tsetung.

we are very glad to meet chinese leaders, and we express our thanks for the warm welcome given by them and the friendly chinese people. this warm welcome is an expression of the cordial and friendly sentiments linking the peoples of china and egypt together.

egypt and china are separated by vast oceans, but this has not prevented the meeting of the two oldest cultures in history, nor of the two oldest peoples on earth for the

mutual influence of the civilizations of the two countries in the interests of mankind.

nor have the schemes of world's colonialism and imperialism prevented our two peoples from meeting in a broad front, which is fighting all over the world for peoples to free themselves from colonialism and exploitation.

the bandung conference of 1955 was a great starting-point of the struggle for liberation of peoples. it enabled the leaders of the peoples who opposed imperialism and colonialism to gather and laid the foundation for their cooperation and unity. it provided the opportunity for the historic meeting between late president gamal abdel nassar and premier chou en-lai, which started the series of meetings which led to close friendly relations between our two peoples and two countries.

the great chinese people have supported the arab people in their struggle for liberation and progress, and won the high appreciation of the arab people. the people of the arab republic of egypt have had the support of the chinese government and people in their struggle against imperialism and zionism and for liberating their territories from the hands of the israeli aggressors. the egyptian people are most grateful for this.

the militant friendship between the republic of egypt and the people's republic of china is sincere, profound and strong, being established on the basis of high principles and the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and reaction.

under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people's struggle and great revolution have united the chinese people, liberated china from the yoke of colonialism, built up a revolutionary new society and turned china into a pivotal force internationally, a force that creates history, spreads peace, upholds justice and truth, resists tyranny and aggression and supports the forces of the liberation struggle of the people of all countries.

the egyptian revolution of 1952 was for the emancipation of our country from foreign colonialist oppression, for the overthrow of the reactionary dictatorial rule and for the establishment of a socialist society. however, egypt's liberation movement and its progressive achievements threw the imperialist and colonialist forces into panic. the latter colluded with each other, and employed all sinister and perfidious means as well as economic pressure to oppose the egyptian revolution. in order to carry out expansion and annex more arab land, and to check the tide of liberation and root out the progressive system in the arab region, the imperialist forces instigated israel, its lackey in this region, to attack egypt in 1967.

your excellency vice-premier,

half of the population of palestine live in foreign countries in exile and half live under the israeli occupation. there is no need for me to describe here their sufferings. you have always stood on the side of the palestine revolution and the heroic palestinian fighters, defending and actively supporting the lawful rights of the palestinian people. your noble stand towards

the palestine revolution has won the high admiration and gratitude of the entire arab people. the arab republic of egypt gives her full support to this just cause. she believes that the palestinian people alone have the right to decide their own destiny. egypt will, as always, support the palestinian people in recovering their own rights and do her utmost to frustrate the incessant schemes designed to liquidate the palestine cause.

today, egypt is carrying on a struggle for liberation against the colonialist forces. the egyptian people are determined to liberate their own territories and the other arab territories occupied by israel, lackey of colonialism and imperialism. our struggle is an inseparable part of the world struggle for liberation. that is why it concerns everyone who loves freedom and stands for progress and international justice. in this connection, i have the pleasure to extend our sincere thanks to the socialist and peace-loving countries that have rendered and are still rendering aids to us, which have helped us to hold out economically and militarily. these aids will have an effective influence for winning victory, defeating the israeli aggressors and liberating our territories.

since the end of world war ii, u.s. imperialism has attempted to control the arab world and played the role of a colonialist power in the middle east.

u.s. imperialism sees in zionism its most useful lackey, so it has energetically used zionism to strike at the progressive regimes in this area.

the united states has taken part in israel's aggression against the arab countries, providing it with weapons, money and political support, doing everything possible to consolidate its gains of aggression and realize its aggressive aims, and obstructing all efforts of the international community to bring about peace in this area and liquidate the vestiges of israeli aggression.

the policy pursued by the united states has revealed beyond doubt that u.s. imperialism and world zionism are working hand in glove, with common objectives and interests.

if the united states thinks that this policy of aggression can cow the arab people and make them surrender, it is undoubtedly day-dreaming and making a sheer miscalculation, having failed to draw lessons from past and present-day history.

over long years, egypt has remained firm and unyielding in the face of the most brutal aggressors and gluttons, foiled their aggression and buried them together with their ambitions. egypt is determined to combat israeli aggression and the ambitions of world imperialism backing it; egypt will carry on the struggle until every inch of land of the arab motherland is liberated and the rights of the palestinian people are restored.

whatever assistance israel may receive from the united states of america, the zionist plan is doomed to failure while the people will eventually triumph.

in the past eight years, it is the united states that has been carrying on a cruel war of aggression against the vietnamese people. it has employed the worst means of destruction. but what is the result? has the united states won? has it succeeded in imposing its will on the vietnamese people?

the vietnamese people have set a most brilliant example in the heroic struggle for independence and unification. they have firmly withstood all war threats and attempts of repression. i have the honour to express the egyptian people's deep admiration for the outstanding struggle of the heroic vietnamese people. we fully support the rights to self-determination of the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia. we most strongly condemn the u.s. aggression against the people of these countries and demand the withdrawal of the u.s. and the puppet troops from the countries of indochina.

we hold that the people of each country have the right to decide their own destiny. we support the people everywhere in their struggle for liberation and progress. neither imperialist pressure nor the israeli occupation we are facing can make us give up principles or abandon our role of fighting together with the people of other progressive countries against colonialism and imperialism.

friends,

the egyptian people follow with admiration the brilliant achievements in various fields scored in the great chinese revolution under the leadership of its great commander mao tsetung. the firm stand taken by china towards the peoples fighting for liberation and progress earns her respect from the militant egyptian and arab peoples.

the restoration of the position and rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations abundantly proves that the historical trend is irresistible however hard people may attempt to obstruct it. i would like to take this opportunity to extend the congratulations of the government and people of the arab republic of egypt to the government and people of the people's republic of china on this decisive victory; at the same time, i extend congratulations to the militant people of all countries on this international event, which is also a victory for the people of all countries.

we have not the least doubt that the people's republic of china will recover all her rights over taiwan. taiwan is an inalienable part of china.

the people and government of egypt follow with appreciation the development of friendly relations and cooperation with the people and government of the people's republic of china and wish to increase the cooperation between our two countries in all fields in order to strengthen the relations between our two countries and realize our common interests.

i am convinced that our meeting with you during this visit will contribute to the achievement of the maximum mutual understanding and cooperation.

friends,

now i hope you will join me in a toast

to the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of egypt and china,

to the health of the great leader chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of premier chou en-lai of the state council,

to the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien of the state council,

to the health of minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei,

to the health of minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia and madame, and

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions of arab and african countries and their wives present exclamation

**CHINA AND FRANCE**

## Chinese Deputy Exhibition Group Leader Leaves Peking for Paris

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

lu feng-chun, deputy leader of the chinese exhibition group to the 1972 paris fair, and others left here for paris by air today.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of organizations concerned, including li chuan, chen nai-ta and chen hung-nien.

also present were diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking including commercial counsellor robert sanson.

## CHINA AND IRAQ

### China Imports Iraqi Chemical Fertilizers

**(NCNA-English Baghdad, March 21, 1972)**

general director of the iraqi state chemical fertilizers company abdullah al bermani gave a tea party on march 17 in basra for the crew of the chinese ocean-going ship "xinghuo" which arrived in the southern iraqi port to carry iraqi chemical fertilizers.

the captain, political commissar and part of the crew of the chinese ship attended the party. present also were abdul karim, assistant governor of basra province, responsible members and representatives of local mass organizations, and technicians and representatives of workers of the iraqi state chemical fertilizers company.

present also were po yi, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in baghdad, and foreign consuls at basra.

after the tea party, all those present, accompanied by the captain and political commissar, visited the chinese ship berthed at a special wharf of the company and watched the loading which went on smoothly with the assistance of iraqi authorities concerned. the visitors were deeply impressed by the close cooperation between the chinese seamen and iraqi workers.

the fertilizers bought by china were the first consignment turned out by the iraqi state chemical fertilizers company for export.

iraq is rich in oil and natural gas. natural gas in the country has been wastefully burnt by foreign oil companies. to make full use of it in developing the national economy, the iraqi government decided to set up the state chemical fertilizers company to produce fertilizers by utilizing natural gas. the basra chemical fertilizers factory is the first built by the company. it was completed in 1970 and put into trial production in 1971. at present, it has an annual output capacity of about 190,000 tons of fertilizers including urea and ammonium sulphate. it uses natural gas from the rumaila field near basra and sulphur from the kirkuk area in the north. the factory has an all-iraqi staff of 650 workers and 45 technicians.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Japanese "Hagurura" (Gear) Theater Leaves Shaoshan for Kwangchow

**(NCNA-English Changsha, March 22, 1972)**

the japanese "nagurura" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa left shaoshan for kwangchow by special train this evening.

the theatre arrived at shaoshan by special train this morning. the japanese friends had a get-together with local workers, peasants and soldiers. in an atmosphere of unity of the people of china and japan, the japanese friends performed revolutionary songs and dances, including "smash the japan-u.s. security treaty" and "okinawa in raging flames". in their turn, the shaoshan amateur art troupe presented items including "flames of wrath in okinawa" and "shaoshan people welcome you" for the japanese friends.

the japanese friends visited the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in shaoshan in honour of the japanese guests. the hosts and guests drunk toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and unity of the people of china and japan.

on their arrival in and departure from shaoshan, the japanese friends were warmly welcomed and seen off at the railway station by shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and ma ming-hsi, vice-chairman of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee, and several hundred local literary and art workers and people.

### Friendship Delegation of Niigata Branch of Japan International Trade Promotion Association Leaves Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

the friendship delegation of the niigata branch of the japan international trade promotion association led by masakata okubo left here by air today to tour shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations concerned including chang feng and chou chi. also present were ikuo minagawa and shigero shirane, liaison officials in peking of the japan international trade promotion association.

## CHINA AND PAKISTAN

### Premier Chou En-lai Greets Pakistan National Day

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to zulfikar ali bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, expressing warm congratulations on the national day of the islamic republic of pakistan. the message reads:

his excellency president zulfikar ali bhutto,

the islamic republic of pakistan,

islamabad

on the occasion of the national day of the islamic republic of pakistan, i wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people and in my own name, warm congratulations to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the government and people of pakistan.

in their struggle against foreign aggression, the pakistan people have won the sympathy and support of the people of various countries. the chinese government and people resolutely support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to safeguard independence and sovereignty, and resolutely support the people of jammu and kashmir in their struggle for the right of self-determination.

may the islamic republic of pakistan enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

may the traditional friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries grow stronger and develop daily.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, march 22, 1972

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## CHINA AND PERU

### Premier Chou En-lai Cables Sympathy to Peruvian President Juan Velasco on Floods Hitting Peru

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

premier chou en-lai sent a telegram to president juan velasco of peru on march 20, expressing deep sympathy and solicitude to the peruvian government and people on the heavy floods that have occurred in peru recently. the message reads in full:

his excellency general juan velasco alvarado,

president of the republic of peru,

lima

learning of recent heavy floods in peru, i wish, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the government and people of peru and to the inhabitants of the afflicted areas.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, march 20, 1972

## CHINA AND SOUTH KOREA

### Despicable Conspiracy of South Korean Puppet Clique Is Doomed to Failure, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "the despicable conspiracy of the south korean puppet clique is doomed to failure". the article reads:

the spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea in a statement issued on march 19 sternly refuted the south korean ruling clique's shameless lie about the so-called "threat of southward aggression" from the north, and exposed its criminal acts in reinforcing its fascist rule and making frenzied war preparations. the chinese government and people fully support this just stand of the democratic people's republic of korea and vehemently denounce the south korean ruling clique for its war provocations.

while intensifying its fascist rule, the pak jung hi clique of south korea, lackey of u.s. imperialism, has continuously stepped up its military provocations against

the northern half of korea. to carry out barbarous suppression of the south korean people, it proclaimed a so-called "state of national emergency" and concocted various reactionary decrees. it has illegally moved large quantities of weapons into the demilitarized zone, held repeated military exercises and attacked fishing boats of the d.p.r.k. of late, the south korean puppet clique has stepped up its collusion with japanese militarism to bring more japanese reactionary, aggressive forces into south korea. the pak jung hi clique has openly vociferated that people should not harbor "the illusion that tensions on the korean peninsula would be relaxed" and fabricated a host of lies about the so-called "threat of southward aggression". all these sinister acts fully expose the pak jung hi clique's reactionary features and its scheme to aggravate tension. they have aroused strong opposition among the people of korea and the rest of asia.

the democratic people's republic of korea has consistently advocated the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea without any interference from outside and has made tremendous efforts to this end. on april 12, 1971, the d.p.r.k. supreme people's assembly put forward an 8-point programme for the peaceful reunification of korea. premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, made an important proposal for promoting the peaceful reunification of korea on january 10, this year. these initiatives point out the correct path towards the peaceful reunification of korea, manifest the common will of the korean people, and have won the firm backing of the entire korean people and extensive support by public opinion in various countries of the world. being greatly scared by the great influence brought about by the just stand of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea, the pak jung hi clique transposed black and white and spread rumours to obstruct and destroy it. obviously, the aim of this clique is to suppress the south korean people's growing strong demand for peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

the earnest and urgent desire of the entire korean people is to ease the tension on the korean peninsula and to realize the reunification of the fatherland through contacts and negotiations between the north and south and by relying on the efforts of the korean people themselves. whatever sabotage the pak jung hi clique may resort to, they can in no way thwart the struggle of the korean people for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. all the dirty schemes of the south korean puppet clique can only put itself in a more isolated position and lead to more ignominious defeat.

## CHINA AND SUDAN

### Sudanese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

**(NCNA-English Khartoum, March 21, 1972)**

**Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President, Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, received here on March 19 Yang Shou-cheng, Chinese Ambassador to the Sudan, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.**

## CHINA AND WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

### Chiao Kuan-hua, Chang Chi-chih Fete European Diplomatic Envoys

**(NCNA-English Peking, March 22, 1972)**

chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chang chi-chih, leading member of the hsinhua news agency, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of diplomatic envoys from six european countries, expressing thanks for the warm reception and welcome accorded the chinese journalists' delegation during its recent visits to these countries.

among the guests at the banquet were veli helenius, ambassador of the republic of finland to china, and his wife; arne bjornberg, ambassador of the kingdom of sweden to china, and his wife; per gaiby rayne, ambassador of the kingdom of norway to china, and his wife; flemming bjork pedersen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the danish embassy in peking, and his wife; jean cuenoet, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the swiss confederation in peking; and soukop, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of austria in peking, and his wife.

present were teng kang, leader, and chang ying, deputy leader, and all members, of the chinese journalists' delegation, as well as leading members of peking press circles, the information department and the west european, american and australasian affairs department, of the foreign ministry, including lu ying, wang shou-jen, wang tung and wang chen.

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## CHINA AND AR YEMEN

### China, Arab Republic of Yemen Sign Minutes of Talks on Building Hospital

(NCNA-English Sanaa, March 21, 1972)

minutes of talks between the governments of china and the arab republic of yemen on building the taiz hospital for the arab republic of yemen were signed here on march 16.

the minutes were signed by kao mei, head of the chinese hospital investigation group, and mohamed al khawei, under-secretary of the ministry of health of the arab republic of yemen.

present on the occasion were abdulla jindani, chief of the department for international relations of the ministry of health of the arab republic of yemen, and li ching-chun, first secretary of the chinese embassy here.

the ministry of health of the arab republic of yemen gave a farewell reception on march 18 for all members of the chinese hospital investigation group who were leaving here for home.

the group arrived here on september 13 last year to carry out investigation work for the building of the hospital.

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PLA UNITY

## Study the Two-Point Idea and Successfully Effect Revolutionary Unity

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 24, 1972)

For the past year the reconnaissance company of a certain unit of the PLA Tsinan Command has seriously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works to bring about a brand-new aspect of the company. Company commander Yen Hsüeh-yu and political instructor Ch'en Sheng-fa have in particular won the praise of all for their conscious application of the two-point idea to the overcoming of disunity and their moving ahead shoulder to shoulder.

For over ten years, Yen Hsüeh-yu and Ch'en Sheng-fa have been fellow combatants fighting shoulder to shoulder. They are on the best of terms. But for some time bad blood developed between the two over the handling of a motor squad. It happened when the company was then laden with a heavy task. Political education was arranged with relatively great frequency. In study, all squads attained the "three-concentration" goal of concentrating time, concentrating energy and concentrating personnel. The only exception was the motor squad which showed constant absenteeism due to preoccupation with its own work assignments. Ch'en Sheng-fa thought that since the motor squad often had to carry out its tasks alone, its political education should especially be intensified. Therefore, he tried every means to have the motor squad spare more time for political studies, and gave little thought to its military training. The political instructor's sole preoccupation with political studies to the neglect of military training was criticized by Yen Hsüeh-yu. He thought that the overwhelming majority of the members of the motor squad were new hands with scanty technical knowledge. How could they be denied proper military training? Therefore, apart from strengthening guidance for the motor squad in designated military training hours, Yen Hsüeh-yu urged the squad to make full use of spare time for improving driving skill.

With thinking divided, a "clash" constantly occurred in the handling of the business of the motor squad. Some comrades of the squad complained, "Two leaders constantly come with different instructions and demands. We don't know in what direction we should go!" In the light of the fighters' critical view, the two at first blamed each other for what they thought was a deliberate act on the other's part. Thereafter, a strain showed in the relations between the pair ideologically. It grew with time into a "rift."

The cadres and fighters of the company had something to say against both men. Upset, the two mused, "Why, we both want to make a good job of it but have only bungled things." They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works and analyzed the cause of disunity.

Ch'en Sheng-fa studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Things are complex in this world and decided by factors in various fields. We must look at a problem from all sides and not just from one side." The main cause of the "rift" in his relations with the company commander over the motor squad business he traced to his one-sided understanding of the relations between politics and military affairs. Vigorous efforts should rightly be directed toward ideological education but politics and military affairs must not be set against each other. Ideological-political work in the midst of military training must be grasped properly in order to improve military training.

Yen Hsüeh-yu also gradually came around in his thinking. He thought that failure to handle properly the relations between a part and the whole was also an important cause of his strained relations with the political instructor.

To make a good job of the building of the company served our interests as a whole. The handling of military training assigned to him by the Party branch was also a part of the whole. It was right to work energetically on the assigned job but the division of labor should not be taken too literally with undue stress put on one's own assignment. On their own initiative, they respectively held themselves responsible for what had happened.

With understanding gradually unified, they handled relatively correctly the relations between politics and military affairs. In work performance, they showed mutual support. Their relationship changed from one of coldness to closeness.

In February last year, the reconnaissance company started field camping training. One day, the army unit called for a long-distance "marching attack" covering 140 li. It was then very cold. The unit had been on a quick march for several consecutive days and the men were relatively tired. At that time, Yen Hsüeh-yu thought that the political instructor was not in the best of health and should be allowed to "move ahead of the team" in the car to line up camping sites while he himself led the company in the "marching attack." At the first mention of it, Ch'en Sheng-fa showed disapproval. He considered that Yen Hsüeh-yu had experience in such business as arranging camp sites and that it would be more proper for himself to lead the unit. The two made a few more polite persuasive attempts. At last, Yen Hsüeh-yu went ahead first.

To accomplish the "marching attack" assignment triumphantly, Ch'en Sheng-fa first made repeated efforts in ideological mobilization throughout the company and aroused the cadres and fighters to think out ways and means, with concrete measures for the march worked out. On the march, Ch'en Sheng-fa stayed ahead of the team all the time. He combined ideological-political education with military training and organized the unit to carry out set military programs in a planned and proper manner.

Yen Hsüeh-yu who had moved ahead of the team did not fail to think of all the things needed in every respect. After the unit got settled down in a camp, he always first let the political instructor have his rest and went himself to the squads and platoon to find out the ideological state and line up work for the following day. Yen Hsüeh-yu also paid particular attention to making socialist investigations and applying living data acquired on the way in giving the army unit ideological and political line education.

Ch'en Sheng-fa was deeply moved. He said, "The company commander not only 'moved ahead' in arranging camp sites for the unit during the march but also 'moved ahead' in ideological and political education."

Thus, in the two months of long-distance field camping training, they worked in close cooperation and showed mutual support. From the upper to the lower levels, the whole company was enthusiasm itself. A large host of difficulties were licked. Assignments were successfully fulfilled. A citation was won from the higher-ups. This made them further understand that to make a good job of revolutionary unity, "nothing is more important than understanding, support and friendship." Thereafter, they put their hearts in the same cause and directed their energies to the same goal. They shared the realization that in the handling of things, a difference of opinion was normal and absence of contradictions was impossible. Contradictions encountered must be treated correctly and solved properly toward proper revolutionary unity. To this end, problems must first be followed up with more heart-to-heart talks and not allowed to get entangled with pettiness and mutual distrust. Second, matters must be subjected to a scientific analysis and treated correctly, with more attention paid to the causative factors in ourselves than to the faults in others. Third, we must draw on other people's strength to make up for what is lacking in ourselves. In viewing our strength in the light of others' weakness, we are liable to get more and more "complacent." In viewing our weaknesses in the light of others' strengths, we are likely to be seized with an increasing desire for unity.

Through practice and summing up experiences and lessons, they got acquainted with one principle: To be motivated by self-interest in applying the one-point idea to problems was the root cause of the disruption of unity. To adopt the "one dividing into two" approach to oneself and to others is a guarantee for proper unity. In ordinary times, the two took the lead in conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, consciously fighting self and criticizing revisionism, and continuously overcoming ideological blindness and one-sidedness. In practical work, they doggedly persisted in making investigations and studies and learning from the fighters to purge idealist spirit.

In March last year, the company was under strenuous training preparatory to target practice while it had to help with farm work. At this time, the higher-ups ordered line education for this company. Some comrades then suggested that all other tasks be put aside to concentrate on education. Some took issue with this and suggested that "time be divided equally" between education and training. To unify awareness, Yen Hsüeh-yu and Ch'en Sheng-fa had a talk, and called a discussion meeting. The comrades said, "Line education should be put first as a spur to other work. As an important item of military training, target practice cannot be given up. As to helping with farm work, the delay of a few days in light of the state of growth of local crops would not upset the farming schedule."

After listening widely to mass opinion, they had an idea of things and got unified in their thinking. Rational arrangements for time were made. Line education became a lively affair to show certain achievements. Splendid results were also scored in target practice. With deep understanding acquired, Ch'en Sheng-fa said, "In the masses lies the truth. What we don't understand we can know upon turning to the masses for advice; where awareness is not unified it is unified with the relevant problems brought to the masses for discussion."

Now, Yen Hsüeh-yu and Ch'eng Sheng-fa saw more clearly the significance of revolutionary unity. They were determined to lead the company to take big strides forward along the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress. (By Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent)

* * *

REMOLDING OF TEACHERS

## Mobilize the Revolutionary Activism of the Teachers

### - Conscientious implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals by the Party committee of Amoy University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 22, 1972)

Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the Party committee of Amoy University conscientiously implements the Party's policy for intellectuals, insists on their employment and transformation at the same time, and correctly deals with the ideological relapses of the teachers in work and ideological remolding to mobilize their revolutionary activism.

"The question of intellectuals is above all one of ideology." To raise the awareness of line struggle is an important part of the content of re-education for the intellectuals politically and it is also a basic orientation for the cadres to study again professionally. The Party committee of Amoy University, in the course of implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals, has sent the teachers to the three great revolutionary movements for re-education and to study again.

One of the teachers from the department of mathematics went to the front-line of the three major revolutionary movements and once made a design for a culvert. On the basis of a so-called "mathematical theory," he suggested that each piece of rock should be cut to an exact angle. However, the workers with years of practical experience simply put the pieces of uncut rock in place and succeeded in building the culvert. This fact provided him with an education and enabled him to realize that the idealist transcendentalism of "structural mathematics in the head" could be extremely dangerous. The leadership of this department took advantage of the change in his thinking to study with him Chairman Mao's teaching and enabled him to increase his confidence and strength in integrating with the workers and peasants. However, when he was called upon to write teaching texts on "Design and Construction of Dams," he again had some incorrect ideas, clung tightly to books, and smugly claimed that certain diagrams and data were his personal "creation." In the light of this relapse in his thinking, the leadership of the department helped him conscientiously. By means of the vivid contrasts of the three dams of the Hsishan reservoir in Chüehmei designed before and after the liberation, he saw from the new dam the revolutionary activism and creativity of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and the technical personnel and realized more clearly the truth that mathematics was an invention of the working people.

He said with deep conviction, "I have made a fool of myself and cocked up my tail. The fundamental problem is that I have not shifted my stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers."

After the relapse in his thinking was solved, he voluntarily linked up with the workers, peasants and soldiers, went deeply into the various water

conservation worksites, collected plain facts, summed up experience, edited and wrote teaching material, carried out teaching work well in pilot classes and improved his political awareness and professional ability in the course of practice.

Setting up better typical examples in integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and letting the teachers educate themselves is an important key to the implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals. Since the latter part of 1970, Amoy University was held in succession seven terms of study classes, and set up a number of advanced units and advanced personalities. In the initial period of sending out practice teams for revolution in education, the teachers of T'ungan and Hsit'ang practice teams for revolution in education from the biology department were publicized. They correctly deal with problems between hardship and happiness and things foreign and indigenous, take root in the countryside, carry out farming for the revolution and scientific farming in a big way, and solve the problem of what to do after leaving school.

Before the first group of worker, peasant and soldier students entered the school, the school had carried out a "Be loyal to the educational undertakings of the Party" education on the teachers and gave publicity to the first group of teachers carrying on in various short-term training classes in the front line of the three major revolutionary movements. Not long ago it again publicized a group of young and old intellectuals who had integrated better with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

After three years of tempering and trials in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements and revolution in education, there has been a profound change in the ideological features of the teachers, and there appears a group of hardcore elements in teaching, scientific research and production. Teachers of art courses have taken society for their workshop, and together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, are unfolding revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, editing teaching materials, writing stories, giving performances, translating books and making definite efforts for the propagation and defense of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Teachers of science courses in "three-in-one" combination both inside and outside the school are also bringing their professional ability into play and have realized nearly 30 scientific achievements including the turning of ethane into benzene and synthetic maleic acid rubber, the making of the control section of numerically programmed cutters and mowers, and the hydrolysis of saw dust for the making of glucose, and on the basis of their new technological gains, they have edited and written part of the teaching material for the science courses, held more than 20 short-term training classes and trained special technical personnel for more than 40 factories, communes and units in Fukien Province.

* * *

## Vigorously Grasp Line Struggle, Maintain Using and Transforming Teachers At the Same Time

- The conscientious implementation of policy by the Party committee of Wuhan University further mobilizes the revolutionary activism of the teachers and gives an impetus to the sustained development of the revolution in education

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 22, 1972)

In the course of leading the revolution in education, the Party committee of Wuhan University, by conscientiously implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals, maintains stepping up the education and transformation of former teachers while using them, further mobilizes their revolutionary activism and continues to score fresh achievements for the revolution in education.

In carrying out investigation and study on the implementation of policy, the Party committee of Wuhan University discovered that some of the comrades were unable to draw a line of distinction between employing former teachers and taking the "specialist line." Thereupon the Party committee of the university organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's teachings "A correct policy toward intellectuals is an important prerequisite for victory in revolution" and "The overwhelming majority of the intellectuals in our country want to make progress and remold themselves, and they are quite capable of remolding themselves," and carried out a penetrating and meticulous investigation and study on the former teachers. The principal responsible comrade of the Party committee also personally carried out a meticulous investigation on the condition of work, livelihood and health of more than 70 former teachers from the position of associate professors upward, summed up some typical cases and carried out a concrete policy education on everyone.

In the specialty of Chinese there is an associate professor who in the past was more deeply influenced by the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist poison, and had written some erroneous articles, so at the beginning, some of the people would not consent to use him. The Party committee, persevering in the use of Party policy to educate the masses, sent this associate professor to the fiery three major revolutionary movements for re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers, invited his participation in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and mobilized his revolutionary socialist activism. During the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, by conscientiously studying the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, there was a great improvement in the transformation of his world outlook. Since the enrollment of worker, peasant and soldier students in the school, this associate professor took part actively in the editing and writing of teaching materials, and by thinking the thought of the worker, peasant and soldier students and helping to meet their needs in teaching work, the quality of his teaching improved and he was favorably commented on by the people.

The incident of this associate professor enabled everybody to see that after the years of education by the Party together with the tempering of the mass proletarian cultural revolution, there has been a greater improvement in the thinking of the absolute majority of intellectuals. As long as we are able to implement conscientiously the Party's policy, boldly make use of them, and while using them strengthen education and transformation on them, we can turn them into an active force for the revolution in education. There is a serious difference between that and taking the "specialist line."

While implementing the policy for intellectuals, the Party committee of Wuhan University has insisted on the use and carried out transformation on the former teachers at the same time, helped them with the diligent study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and constantly carried out education in ideology and political line on them. For the past two years, the Party committee of the school has laid emphasis on the following two items of work.

1. Guide the teachers to read and study conscientiously and solve diligently the question of for whom?

Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The question of intellectuals is above all one of ideology." Because of this or that problem which existed in the world outlook of the intellectuals, some old ideas are either consciously or unconsciously being constantly exposed in the people, and that is why it is necessary to help them fundamentally solve the question of for whom.

In the department of physics is a lecturer who went to a certain factory in Wuhan to take part in the technical innovation of a certain item of iron casting, smelting and refining. Because of his selfish thoughts, he invariably wanted to show off his "specialty" in front of others. When the Party organization discovered this, it directed him to study Chairman Mao's teaching "This question of 'for whom' is fundamental, it is a question of principle," helped him to look for the cause from his world outlook, and enabled him to understand his weakness of "three separations." After that, he conscientiously studied the practice and experience of the workers and master craftsmen, constantly remolded his world outlook, and together with the workers and students, completed technical innovations in iron casting, smelting and refining.

In the course of implementing policies, the Party committee of Wuhan University understands that the bourgeois world outlook is constantly expressed in the academic problems of the intellectuals. Because of this, further remolding of the bourgeois academic ideas of the intellectuals while using them is an important aspect of the remolding of the world outlook of the intellectuals.

There is a professor from the department of mathematics who participated in the editing and writing of teaching materials who used to reveal such erroneous ideas as "mathematics is something mysterious" and "Mathematics is all-powerful." In the light of this problem, the Party organization directed everybody to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, and to deal correctly

with the problem exposed in the work of this professor, and helped him to understand that although some of his academic specialty was required for the revolution, his bourgeois academic ideas must be thoroughly criticized and repudiated.

With help and education from the Party organization and the masses, this professor criticized and repudiated the "theory that mathematics is something mysterious" and "mathematics is all-powerful" and made gratifying progress.

2. Conscientiously carry out line education and continue to raise the teachers' ability to distinguish between the correct and incorrect line.

Because of the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, some of the teachers were unable to distinguish in teaching between the two lines in education. So, when "putting intellectual education first" was repudiated there appeared again the idea that "knowledge is useless," and when "placing business in command" was criticized, there again appeared the idea of not daring to engage in professional research. To further raise the awareness of line struggle of everyone the Party committee of Wuhan University, in the light of the above-mentioned problem, carried out a penetrating education in ideology and political line, vigorously criticized interference from the extreme "Left" and the right of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers and their counter-revolutionary crime of interfering with and sabotaging Chairman Mao's educational line, and by means of some of the concrete problems that appeared in teaching, scientific research and production, carried out discussions and drew the lines of distinction in policies.

In the department of chemistry is an associate professor who has to lead research on and manufacture of an important product. He wanted to look for relevant data from foreign publications, but was afraid that the others might accuse him of showing blind faith in books and placing business in command. When the Party organization discovered this condition, they helped him in time to raise his understanding and put away his mental concern, and helped the other teachers to draw several concrete lines of distinction between policies.

To draw a line of demarcation between diligently fulfilling the task of the revolution in education as well as actively delving into professional research and placing business in command and separation from proletarian politics.

To draw a line of demarcation between the study of theory in order to solve problems in the practice of teaching, scientific research and production and "theory above everything."

To draw a line of demarcation between scaling the pinnacle of scientific research and critically reading data from domestic and foreign publications, and the blind faith in books, the slavish compradore philosophy, and trailing along at snail's pace. In that way, the teachers carried out delving into professional research for the revolution, and the atmosphere of carrying out

education well became more dynamic. This assistant professor, on the basis of diligently studying the philosophical writings of Chairman Mao's, and critically reading data from foreign publications, assimilated the useful parts, and after repeated practice, finally obtained outstanding results in the research and production of this product.

* * *

# Adopt Various Ways To Raise the Standard of the Teachers

by

Revolutionary Committee of Yüt'ien Hsien,
Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 22, 1972)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, primary school education in our hsien has been basically popularized and the number of middle school students also increased by more than five times as compared with 1965. In the meantime, the number of teachers was also doubled. In order to re-educate the broad masses of teachers politically and let them pursue further studies professionally, we started teachers' training classes, teachers' assistance stations and periodic lectures, etc., in 1969. These activities of various forms cultivated and elevated the standard of more than 4,000 primary and middle school teachers in the hsien as well as consolidated and developed the splendid results of the educational revolution.

Practice taught us that cultivation and elevation of the teachers is a profound political and ideological revolution full of violent struggles between the two ideologies and the two lines. To accomplish this task well, we must firmly grasp the line and penetratingly develop repudiation against the bourgeoisie and help the teachers through patient and meticulous ideological work to remold their world outlook voluntarily and to criticize the viewpoints of the old practice of teaching.

## Determining Guidelines for Work According to Actual Conditions

The teachers' training class which we started in 1969 scored great results; but last year, some new contradictions emerged: As the movement of operation of schools by the masses reached an upsurge, most of the school teachers found it difficult to study away from their teaching posts.

How could this contradiction be solved? At the beginning, some of the comrades thought if the teachers found it difficult to study away from their teaching posts, we should cut down the number of teachers to be enrolled and trained. After some discussion, everybody realized that we must solve this contradiction well because the elevation of the political consciousness and professional standard of the teachers concerned the important question of whether the 90,000 youths and children in the hsien could grow up healthily under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education. Thus, after penetrating deep into reality and conducting investigation and study, we adopted various methods to elevate the standard of teachers according to different conditions as we continued to operate teachers' training classes by following Chairman Mao's teaching "Determine guidelines for work according to the actual conditions."

In 1970, Yangchiat'ao commune set up a teachers' assistance station. By adopting methods of combining old teachers with new ones, mutual teaching and mutual learning, study in the station and practice out of the station, etc., the teachers solved many ideological as well as actual problems encountered in educational revolution.

Grasping this example, we held an on-the-spot meeting to sum up and popularize their experience. Dividing themselves into groups, senior middle school teachers used several neighboring communes as the unit, junior middle school teachers used communes as the unit and primary school teachers used several neighboring production brigades as the unit to set up 205 teachers' assistance stations, which formed a network for rendering assistance in educational revolution throughout the hsien. These stations persevered in carrying out "four determinations"--determining leadership, determining the content of assistance, determining instructors and determining systems--and actively developed their assistance work.

In the meantime, we also held teaching lectures according to actual needs to provide mobile assistance, held holiday study classes and meetings for the exchange of teaching experience. We scored outstanding results in all these activities. As a result, a number of model figures and advanced deeds in teaching and cultivating youths for the sake of revolution emerged from among the teachers. In the meantime, many difficult problems encountered in teaching were also solved.

## Setting Straight the Relation Between Politics and Professional Work

After the network of assistance in educational revolution was set up, some of the teachers developed a tendency to bury themselves in professional work. Some of the new teachers developed the idea of "hoarding" and considered the assistance stations only as a "supply station" for professional knowledge and teaching methods. In this way they neglected political activities and the study of political theory. Facts taught us quickly that if we tried to cultivate and elevate the teachers only by teaching them knowledge as such, we shall be leading the teachers back to the evil road of "professionalism first" again.

Thus we promptly convened a special meeting to organize the teachers to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching "Politics is the commander and the soul." We also penetratingly repudiated such remnant poison of the bourgeois system of education as "professionalism in command," "intellectual education first," "private ownership of knowledge," etc., and extensively developed activities of learning from the advanced deeds of Chao Yü-fen, a teacher at a school operated by the masses. In this way we raised the consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and continued revolution. Many assistance stations stepped up their ideological and political work and corrected their orientation in cultivating and training teachers.

But soon a tendency of not daring to grasp professional study was developed. Some of the old teachers were afraid to make the mistake of having

a purely professional viewpoint again. They remained silent during studies and were not bold enough in teaching reform. Some of the new teachers wanted to learn professional skills but were afraid to be condemned as practicing "professionalism first," therefore they failed to develop their enthusiasm.

In view of this tendency, we organized the teachers to study penetratingly Chairman Mao's writings on the relation between politics and professional work once again. We clearly defined the border between "professionalism in command" and assiduously learning professional skills for the sake of revolution and clarified the relation between the receiving of political re-education and engagement in further studies. In this way, many old teachers invigorated their revolutionary youth and a great number of young teachers strengthened their confidence and courage in carrying the proletarian educational revolution through to the end. In order to teach a language lesson well, some of the teachers visited the poor and lower-middle peasants as many as five times, penetratingly investigated the crimes of exploitation of the landlords and revised their teaching plans seven times. This made it possible to elevate the quality of teaching incessantly.

## Linking Theory Closely with Reality

At the beginning some of the assistance stations were accustomed to the practice of one man teaching and everybody listening and to lecturing on teaching materials as such. Once we discovered that the students in a teachers' training class could not understand the chapter on "perspective drawing." In fact, the lecturer himself never studied this subject. Later, they went to the agricultural machinery plant in the hsien to listen to master workers' lectures and studied by working side by side with the master workers. In this way they quickly grasped the basic theory of perspective drawing as applied in production. The students said, such a way of teaching enables the students to learn and understand quickly and this was an effective way which could help to overcome the "three separations."

This incident enlightened us greatly. Everybody said: One of the ways was open-door policy while the other was closed-door policy and one of the ways was combination of theory with practice while the other was separation of theory from practice. In reality this was a reflection of the struggle between two teaching philosophies and two educational lines in the work of cultivating and elevating the teachers. So we handed this question over to the broad masses of teachers for discussion. The teachers said: In the past, advanced training was conducted with the method of academic study behind closed doors. This resulted in divorce from politics, divorce from the workers and peasants and divorce from reality. We must not follow this old path again. Everybody decided to liberate the teachers thoroughly from the restrictions of idealist transcendentalism, firmly uphold the materialist theory of reflection and effect the combination of theory with practice. The following is the methods which they adopted:

1. Organizing the teachers in a well-planned manner to study and steel themselves in the three major revolutionary movements so as to change thoroughly the situation of 'three separations" among the teachers.

In the work of adopting varied methods to train and elevate the teachers, more than 500 teachers in the hsien have been sent to take part in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in rural areas and more than 600 teachers have gone to "May 7" cadre schools in turn to study or taken advantage of holidays to go to communes or production brigades to undergo tempering through manual labor.

2. Inviting workers, peasants and soldiers to serve as teachers.

Assistance stations in Woloku and Ch'ienchiakou, etc., organized their teachers to visit the educational exhibition of the struggle between the two lines in Tungkaoch'iao production brigade where line education was conducted well. In view of the problems encountered by liberal arts teachers in their lectures on line education, they also invited old Party members, old cadres and old poor peasants to use their personal experience to lecture on the line. In this way the teachers were profoundly educated. Later, the teachers brought their students to this production brigade to give them on-the-spot lectures. Then, upon return to the school they further studied Party history and discussed the line. This enabled the teachers to teach positively and enthusiastically and the students to learn vividly and actively. The students said: "In this way we raised our line consciousness as well as learned how to repudiate and write articles dynamically."

3. Setting up stations in units advanced in educational revolution.

In the course of implementing the "May 7 Instructions" we held an on-the-spot meeting on educational revolution in Yangchiat'ao Middle School with regard to problems existing generally in all middle schools throughout the hsien. We organized responsible comrades of the assistance stations and teachers' representatives to listen to on-the-spot lectures on physics and to visit small factories and farms operated by the school. The comrades said: "Upon listening and observing, we saw the line and understood the ideology. We shall work on it as soon as we return!"

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PUBLIC HEALTH

## Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Chishan Hsien, Shansi Province, Perseveringly Wage Mass Patriotic Public Health Campaign

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 24, 1972)

(NCNA Taiyuan, March 23, 1972) The CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Chishan hsien, Shansi Province, perseveringly carry out a mass patriotic public health campaign, thereby greatly reducing the rate of incidence of disease and raising the level of physical health of the broad masses of the people.

Before liberation, diseases such as typhoid fever and cholera were prevalent in Chishan hsien and the laboring people were beset by poverty and illness. After the liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of public health, the cause of medical and health work has made big headway in Chishan hsien. Particularly since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels lead the masses to criticize penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of public health pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's directive, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," and perseveringly and unyieldingly launch a patriotic public health campaign. They have generally set up a system of cooperative medical service and extensively adopted the Chinese traditional herb medicine in preventing and curing diseases.

Now, clinics are set up in all the 11 communes of the hsien and each clinic is staffed by 10 to 15 medical workers; health centers are set up in all the 167 production brigades and there are more than 400 "bare-foot doctors"; the production teams have fostered more than 1,900 health workers. In this way, the situation of shortage of doctors and medicine in the countryside is changed basically, and the rate of incidence of disease has dropped to a remarkable degree. Now, in the whole hsien, such diseases as diphtheria, typhoid fever, typhus, relapsing fever and scarlet fever have already been wiped out, such infectious diseases as measles and dysentery and such endemic diseases as malaria and brucellosis have been basically kept under control, and the density of the "four kinds of verminous insects" has been greatly reduced. There is a new atmosphere of public health work in the countryside.

In the process of leading the hsien-wide patriotic public health campaign, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Chishan hsien perseveringly and boldly mobilized the masses, relied on the masses and raised the consciousness of the cadres and the masses in the line, making the masses "rise and struggle against their illiteracy, superstition and unsanitary habits." By means of report meetings, wired broadcast, blackboard notices and study classes, they extensively propagandize among the masses the series of Chairman Mao's directives on public health work and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of public health. The broad

masses raised their consciousness and all commune members, men and women, old and young, went into action and took part in the patriotic public health campaign. Without waiting for assignments from the higher level, the cadres of many communes and brigades actively arranged public health work in connection with production. Without being supervised by the production teams, many commune members promptly swept clean the streets and alleys and vigorously improved environmental sanitation. Various production teams strengthened control of night soil, water supply and sanitation of animal pens, and eliminated the breeding grounds of mosquitoes and flies. To insure the sanitation of drinking water, the drinking wells in various localities have been improved generally, the floors of the wells heightened and the wells are covered with lids. In localities where people drink from springs, the water pipes and the water tanks were well covered. Meanwhile, the masses also have rebuilt a big number of old latrines and removed the animal breeding grounds to beside the village, thereby guaranteeing cleanliness of the streets and alleys and facilitating transport of night soil and animal dung. Some of the masses also have built household cesspools and compost grounds for the production teams, so that refuse and other waste matter can be sent promptly to these cesspools and compost grounds for fermentation and treatment. Many brigades also dredge water courses and improve the pools and ponds in connection with farmland water conservation projects, so that little water is accumulated after the rain and the streets and alleys are not muddy. Sanitary conditions have been greatly improved.

In the course of unfolding patriotic public health campaign in the countryside, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Chishan hsien not only pay attention to arousing the enthusiasm of the masses, but also attach importance to bringing the medical and health workers in the countryside into play as a backbone, so that public health work in the whole hsien may be carried out vigorously.

The medical workers of the hsien and commune levels regularly travel around the area to do medical and health work; the "bare-foot doctors" of the brigades and the health workers of the production teams who are not detached from production lead the masses in wiping out the four pests, propagandize hygiene and cure common diseases on the spot.

In doing preventive medical work and vaccination, the medical workers of the hsien and commune levels go separately to the countryside taking vaccine with them and the "bare-foot doctors" of the brigades make necessary preparations, so that whether in administering preventive injection or vaccinating against smallpox, the task of giving such injection or vaccination to tens of thousands of people in the hsien can be accomplished in one or two days' time. The medical workers also cooperate closely with the health workers of the production teams in unfolding general examination and cure of common diseases and recurrent diseases.

Last year, more than 14,000 cases of diseases of the anus, bronchitis, pulmonary tuberculosis and intestinal parasitosis were examined and cured in the whole hsien. To carry out perseveringly the directive of "Put the stress on prevention," the Party committee and the revolutionary committee

of the hsien paid attention to strengthening education in ideology and political line among the medical workers and organized them to visit the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside and to seek their opinions on health work.

Having raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line of health work, the broad masses of medical workers actively carried out the work of disease prevention and cure and often went deep into the first line of production where they simultaneously cured diseases, mobilized the masses to wipe out pests and eliminate disease, held classes to talk about knowledge of hygiene and popularized the knowledge of disease prevention and cure.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in Chishan hsien paid particular attention to health work and strengthened concrete leadership over health work. They generally put health work on their agenda of important tasks. Their No. 1 and No. 2 men grasped health work personally and held meetings periodically to study problems and examine health work. Meanwhile, they improved the committees at all levels responsible for the patriotic public health campaign. The leading members of the hsien committee went personally to some selected spots to investigate conditions, so as to acquire direct experience in guiding health work in the area. T'aiyang brigade, T'aiyang commune, is a national advanced unit in carrying out the patriotic public health campaign. In the past two decades, this brigade perseveringly eliminated the four pests and propagandized public health in connection with production, vigorously adopted Chinese traditional herb medicine in preventing and curing diseases, so that the system of cooperative medical service became ever more consolidated, the level of physical health of the commune members rose continuously and an impetus was given to the development of revolution and production. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the hsien organized a rural public health investigation group to investigate conditions in this brigade and conscientiously summed up and popularized the new experience of this brigade in doing health work, thereby effectively pushing forward the deep-going development of the hsien-wide mass patriotic public health campaign.

* * *

MEDICINE

## North China Medical Workers Treat Ectopic Pregnancy Without Operation

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Mar. 23, 1972)

a medical group in shansi province, north china, has treated pregnancy outside the uterus by a combination of traditional chinese and western medicine without operation since 1958 and achieved good results in 570 cases. the group is composed of members of the traditional chinese medical research institute of shansi province and the no.1 hospital affiliated to shansi medical college.

pregnancy outside the uterus is also called ectopic pregnancy and is caused by salpingitis (inflammation of a fallopian tube) or other abnormalities which narrow the tube and prevent the fertilized ovum from moving to the uterus. the fertilized ovum continues to grow in the tube. after a certain period a rupture occurs with bleeding, sometimes excessive, into the abdominal cavity. the patient suffers acute abdominal pain and may even go into shock. her life is endangered if she is not treated promptly.

western-trained doctors perform an operation to remove the fallopian tube and the product of conception and the blood clot. in addition to the suffering of an operation, the patient loses reproductive capacity through removal of the fallopian tube. moreover, the operation does not treat other common complications of ectopic pregnancy such as pelvic inflammation and intestinal adhesions. except a few cases, ectopic pregnancy can now be dealt with by decoctions of medicinal herbs. some patients can be treated without hospitalization. the new method avoids surgical intervention and the attendant dangers and protects the patient's reproductive function. it can also deal with common complications. the method is simple, inexpensive and easy to popularize.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level", members of the gynaecology and obstetrics department of the no.1 hospital affiliated to shansi medical college decided in 1958 to study methods of treating extra-uterine pregnancy without operation. they formed a group with members of the traditional medical research institute of shansi province. they jointly studied how to treat such pregnancy by combining traditional chinese and western medicine. after a patient had been admitted to the hospital, traditional and western-trained doctors held a consultation to decide on the treatment. members of the group included traditional doctors in their seventies, gynaecologists with years of clinical experience and recent medical school graduates.

a young peking opera actress who specialized in acrobatic fighting suffered from ectopic pregnancy and was hospitalized in december 1958. before entering

the hospital, she had twice fallen into shock. at the time of hospitalization her conditions became stable and the blood in her abdomen formed a clot. she was afraid that an operation would leave a long scar that would affect her acrobatic fighting. she asked if another method of treatment was possible. after making careful observations and getting prepared to operate if necessary, the medical group used the method of helping restore normal blood circulation. one month later, the clot disappeared and normal menstruation resumed. she was able to go back to her usual work. this encouraged the medical workers. in the next three years they used this method in treating 33 cases of extra-uterine pregnancy in which the blood in the abdominal cavity had already clotted.

the medical workers posed a new topic for themselves: could the method be used in cases of fresh rupture of patients in shock from excessive internal bleeding?

a teacher in a state of shock with ectopic pregnancy was admitted in may 1961. the medical group first combined traditional and western medicine in emergency treatment and then used decoctions of medicinal herbs to help restore normal blood circulation. she gradually took a turn for the better and was cured. one year after being discharged from the hospital, she had a normal delivery of a full-term baby.

but, the medical workers still could not judge the extent to which the patients' fallopian tubes were cured or the condition of the abdominal cavity. the teacher required an appendectomy in the hospital six months after childbirth. comrades of the medical group observed the operation and found no remnant blood in the abdominal cavity and no adhesion of the fallopian tube and the surrounding tissues. there was only a scar as small as a grain of rice on the fallopian tube. this good result encouraged them to go on with the treatment more confidently.

this method was very effective for some patients but less for others. through careful clinical observation, the medical group observed that the second group of patients often had abdominal distension and constipation. bleeding into the abdominal cavity acted as a stimulus obstructing the gastro-intestinal function and affected the absorption of internal bleeding. ectopic pregnancy and this disorder could not both be treated at the same time. if they stimulated the bowel movements, the speeding up of peristalsis would cause the fallopian tube to rupture again; if not, the patient's intestinal pain would grow and she would become irritable owing to constipation and this could also cause the fallopian tube to rupture. in addition, the patient with abdominal distension eats poorly and cannot absorb medicine well. so the problem was how to treat such cases without operation, taking care of both aspects. they got a clue to this in a typical case.

a poor peasant woman suffered from serious ectopic pregnancy and went into shock several times in may 1962. when brought into the hospital, the patient had had no bowel movement for five days and could not break wind. her abdomen was as distended as a drum, and no intestinal peristalsis could be heard. western-trained doctors would have performed an operation to remove the blood in the abdominal cavity so as to

reduce the stimulus to the stomach and intestines. but the patient had only 2.4 grams of hemoglobin per 100 c.c., less than one fifth that of normal. this would make an operation difficult. after a consultation between traditional chinese doctors and western-trained doctors, the medical group decided to use cathartics to stimulate bowel movement and give medicine to build up the weak patient. a few hours after taking the cathartics, the patient began to have gastro-intestinal peristalsis and the next day she could break wind and then had a full bowel movement. the abdominal distension and pain decreased and she began to improve. now they used decoctions of medicinal herbs to help restore normal blood circulation. the blood inside the abdominal cavity was soon absorbed. she recovered and was discharged from the hospital in 40 days.

later, the medical workers expanded the scope of such treatment and applied it to patients with complications of ectopic pregnancy.

a poor peasant woman had a rare complication of excessive bleeding from the bowel apart from bleeding into the abdominal cavity and other common symptoms of ectopic pregnancy. a pelvic examination by a western-trained doctor disclosed that the blood clot had perforated the rectum and formed a three-centimentre-long fistula through which blood leaked into the rectum and passed out with the stool. if the patient were not operated on, the fistula could not be closed and infection might easily occur and the case would deteriorate. but the rectum was ulcerated and the doctors were not certain that they could fix the fistula. after consultations between traditional and western-trained doctors, the medical group decided to add some medicine to stimulate the growth of muscle tissues and stop the bleeding, in addition to restoring normal blood circulation. the patient's blood clot disappeared and the fistula healed. she was restored to health in a short time and went back to work.

INDUSTRIAL-AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

## Central China Factory Revises Lay-Out to Save More Farmland for Neighboring Commune

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Mar. 23, 1972)

a machinery plant in central china's hupeh province revised its lay-out so as to save more farmland for a neighbouring people's commune and its production brigades. the worksite party committee of the chiangshan machinery plant did this in line with the principle of correctly handling the relations between the development of industry and agriculture. bearing in mind the interests of the local poor and lower-middle peasants, it tried its best to use less land and poor land for factory buildings. in addition, it helped the neighbouring commune and brigades divert a river course and reclaim land.

all this has enabled the plant to have close relations with the commune and brigades and helped strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

construction of the plant began in 1969 in a village. leading members of the worksite party committee studied chairman mao's teachings on strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and simultaneous development of industry and agriculture. they decided to use wasteland and slopes. leading members of the construction site and the commune and brigades made on-the-spot investigations and studied how to save farmland before the location of every workshop was decided.

several revisions were made before the lay-out of one of the factory buildings was decided upon. two plans were proposed for its lay-out. one called for blasting a mountain slope. that would entail a large amount of work and was financially not advisable. the other called for the filling up of a pond. that would reduce water storage and affect irrigation. after detailed discussion and measuring the land plot by plot, it was decided to change the shape of the building from a rectangular one to a t-shaped one. the new plan met the requirements of the technological processes without increasing the amount of earthwork and without affecting the pond.

where the farmland of some production teams had to be used for construction, the worksite party committee did everything possible to make up for their losses. a river runs across several production teams in the vicinity of the plant. the repeated changes of the river course over decades had covered a large tract of farmland with sand and gravel. during flood seasons, the river banks were inundated and food crops submerged, and transport was suspended. this affected both agricultural production and the plant's construction. to solve this problem, the worksite party committee organized workers to dredge and straighten a 1,600-metre-long stretch of the river course and cover the sand and gravel on the reclaimed river bank with a layer of soil. in this way the workers created some eight hectares of fertile land which was later turned over to the production teams. in addition, they helped the production teams build three pumping stations and transform ten hectares of dry land into paddy fields that give stable yields despite dry spells or excessive rain.

the plant also helped the peasants improve their farming conditions. as a result, grain output in many production brigades and teams nearby kept increasing year by year. these include the production team at which the plant was constructed, using some of its land. this has been made possible because the plant has helped the team improve about four hectares of land and transform some dry land into paddy fields.

the local poor and lower-middle peasants praised the plant saying that what the plant had been doing demonstrated the deep concern of the party and chairman mao for the poor and lower-middle peasants. they pledged to display the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and win good harvests in order to support industrial production and speed up socialist construction.

## AGRICULTURE

### East China Turns Dry Land into Paddy Fields

**(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 23, 1972)**

suchien county has become a new rice-producing area in east china's northern kiangsu province.

the county switched from dry crops to paddy rice three years ago. now 70 per cent of its farmland is used for rice and the county produced a significant amount of food grain last year.

with 66,000 hectares of farmland and a population of 700,000, suchien county used to grow low-yield dry grain crops. after liberation the state had to supply part of its food grain almost every year.

the county revolutionary committee was set up in august 1968. its members were very eager to lead the masses in a determined fight to increase farm output.

guided by chairman mao's teaching on making "a move decisive for the whole situation", the leading members of the county party committee and revolutionary committee headed by kuo yu-chen initiated a wide discussion among cadres to see what this was for agriculture. many cadres familiar with the county's conditions said that switching from dry crops to paddy rice was the answer. but some people raised doubts.

the leading members spent several months touring communes. extensive data provided by cadres and commune members dispelled the doubts. most of the land was low-lying and the water needed could be provided if the three lakes and eight rivers in the county were used to the full advantage.

they then went to the places that had already achieved initial success in different natural surroundings. one production brigade had poor sandy land along a river and used to suffer from chronic drought or waterlogging. the brigade responded to the great call of chairman mao for learning from the tachai production brigade and transformed dry land into rice paddies in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. yield per hectare shot up to 7.5 tons, far exceeding the local average.

the leading cadres of the county then went to the hsinchan production brigade to study how it had turned 120 hectares farmland on hill slopes into terraced fields in two winters and springs. members of the brigade built four electric pumping stations, one higher than the other, to lift water from a lake, and dug 25 kilometres of canals to bring water to rice fields on the slopes.

the investigations familiarized kuo yu-chen with the over-all situation and provided first-hand information about the experience of the advanced units. a plan for turning dry land into irrigated paddy fields was worked out, taking into account the views of the cadres and peasants. a vigorous mass campaign was launched in the county from the winter of 1968 to the spring of 1969. as a result, 20,000 hectares were transformed into irrigated paddy fields, which yielded a good harvest the first year.

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as the acreage planted to rice increased, plans were drawn up by local cadres and commune members to build large numbers of water control projects quickly and economically. two networks of electric pumping stations were constructed in 1970 and 1971. this made it possible to turn 70 per cent of the county's farmland into irrigated paddy fields.

more than 100,000 people from the communes and brigades worked on the pumping irrigation system in the tsaoho area during slack farming seasons. they dug a trunk canal 25 kilometres long and 12 branch canals totalling 100 kilometres in length in addition to building pumping stations and culverts and sluice gates. leading cadres joined the people in excavating the canals. the project was completed in three and a half months and put into operation before spring farming.

in building the foundation of an electric pumping station, water and silt continuously oozed out of the foundation pit. as soon as they were removed, more appeared, and the builders worked for 20 days without solving this problem. a few engineers believed that completion of the project would have to be postponed for half a year. kuo yu-chen and other cadres went to the foundation pit to investigate and consulted experienced people. finally they evolved a method to check the oozing and the project was finished on schedule.

## Mass Scientific Experiments in East China Province's Countryside

**(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 23, 1972)**

east china's fukien province reports achievements in the mass rural scientific experiments made under the guidance of the eight-point charter for agriculture (see note) formulated by chairman mao.

dozens of fine strains of rice, sugarcane, jute, tea and peanuts have been evolved in the past two years and more. large quantities of effective plant hormones and weed-killers are being produced and improved methods of nursing rice seedlings, tending crops and preventing pests have been worked out. soil improvement and a new method for nursing rice seedlings have made it possible to extend the acreage of double-cropping rice in cold hilly regions. the densely-populated coastal areas are interplanting rice with jute, sweet potatoes or beans to increase the rate of land utilization.

the fukien provincial party committee and revolutionary committee in recent years have strengthened leadership of rural scientific experiments. administrative regions and counties have set up experimental institutes or stations. many communes, production brigades and production teams have experimental teams composed of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and agro-technicians. leading members at various levels also take part in experiments and apply the experience elsewhere. this has given an impetus to mass scientific experiments throughout the province.

during the movement, the masses criticized such counter-revolutionary absurdities spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers as "science is something mysterious" and "the masses are backward." this made peasants still more determined to undertake scientific experiments for the revolution and brought their wisdom and creativeness into full play.

the party branch of the yangching production brigade of the hsiaochiao commune led the brigade members and agricultural scientists in experiments to find a method to nurse rice seedlings in a steam heated hothouse. by regulating temperature, light and moisture, they solved the problem that seeds and seedlings rotted easily in the open air during the cold spring days in the hilly area. this made it possible to nurse seedlings in time for earlier sowing and transplanting, for the switch over from a single to double cropping. wide application of this new method last year contributed to a marked increase in early rice output in the hilly areas of western and northern fukien.

it used to be thought that crop hormone 702 and bacterial fertilizer 5406 could not be produced without special modern equipment and technical know-how. last year the peasants and agricultural scientists learned in the course of doing and made repeated experiments based on the primacy of practice. they turned out large quantities of plant hormones and bacterial fertilizers with equipment they made and methods they worked out. five administrative regions produced 30,000 tons of plant hormones and bacterial fertilizers in 1971.

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people studied key problems or weak links in production to integrate scientific experiments with local farming conditions. ensuring high yields of double rice crops on a large acreage was an urgent problem in chienning county in the cold hilly area of western fukien. the county party committee encouraged the peasants and scientists to study the laws of double cropping of rice in the area. through repeated experiments, they summed up the key measures regarding rice strains and scientific cultivation and management to help increase output, based on the characteristics of places at different altitudes. the acreage of double rice crops rose from 1,000 hectares in 1970 to 6,600 hectares last year. both yield per hectare and total output increased.

grain yield in coastal lunghai county remained around eight tons per hectare for ten years. the county, communes and production brigades made experiments during the past few years to obtain higher yields. last year it averaged 10.5 tons per hectare. sugarcane, jute, fruit and other industrial crops also made new advances.

a generation of new-type peasants with socialist consciousness and scientific knowledge has grown up during the mass movement and many have become outstanding agro-technicians.

note: the eight-point charter for agriculture covers soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND CAMBODIA

### Samdech and Mme. Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister and Mme. Penn Nouth Give Grand Banquet in Celebration of Second Anniversary of Founding of NUFC and PAFNLC

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1972)**

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth gave a grand banquet in the banquet hall of the mansion of the r.g.n.u.c. here this evening in warm celebration of the second anniversary of the founding of the n.u.f.c. and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia.

among the guests seated at the main table were:

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and comrades lin chia-mei, yu li-chun and hsu han-ping;

mahmoud riad, foreign affairs counsellor to and special envoy of president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt;

abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education and provincial co-ordination of the islamic republic of pakistan and special envoy of president zulfikar ali bhutto.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and

mrs. hyun jun keuk, wife of the ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

present were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; and sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame sarin chhak.

side by side on the backdrop of the rostrum and flanked by the national flags of the people's republic of china and the kingdom of cambodia were portraits of chairman mao and samdech norodom sihanouk. when the chinese party and government leaders, mahmoud riad and abdul hafeez pirzada, accompanied by samdech and madame sihanouk, prime minister and madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary, entered the banquet hall, they were greeted by warm applause. the band played music to welcome them.

samdech sihanouk and premier chou en-lai spoke at the banquet (their speeches have been released in full separately). after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and the kingdom of cambodia.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity of the people of cambodia and china. the hosts and guests talked cordially and proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the unbreakable friendship and militant unity among the people of cambodia, china, viet nam, laos and korea. the band played samdech sihanouk's compositions including "remembrance of china", "song of militant friendship between cambodia and viet nam", "ode to the laotian people" and "song of friendship between cambodia and korea", and other cambodian, vietnamese, laotian, korean and chinese songs such as "song of the armed forces of national liberation of cambodia", "unite, people of various nationalities under the banner of n.u.f.c.", "selfless dedication to the people", "advance to tay nguyen", "oppose u.s. imperialist aggression against laos", "wulbisan -- heroic mountain" and "people of the world are sure to win". they were warmly received.

also attending the banquet were:

hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the peking municipal revolutionary committee chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, liu hsien-chuan, yin cheng-chen, yang chieh, wang meng, hsieh hua, shen chien, han tsung-cheng, chen mu-hua, kuo lu, hsieh hsin-ho, ting kuo-yu, wang hai-ting, chang chi-chin, liu chien-kung, lu ying, yang teh-chung, ting chiao, ting hsueh-sung, kao fu-yu, hao liang, fu hao, liu chun, han hsu, wang chen and li po-shih; chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling; and lu yi, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-cambodia friendship people's commune; and

leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison tien

wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, pan yen, tsao li-huai, kang lin, yang chun-sheng, yuan hua-ping and chai cheng-wen.

also attending were members of the egyptian government delegation.

present at the banquet were also ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, chea san, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, thiounn prasith; and prince norodom yuvaneath, princess norodom roeungsy, princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state, vice-minister van piny and madame van piny, and cambodian ambassador to china ker meas.

most of the diplomatic envoys to china also attended the banquet.

## Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1972)**

following is the full text of the speech by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, at a banquet here this evening in celebration of the second anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia:

your excellency respected premier chou en-lai,

your excellencies respected high civil and military authorities of the people's republic of china, respected mesdames,

your excellency respected mahmoud riad and esteemed members of the delegation of the arab republic of egypt,

respected your excellency special envoy of the president of pakistan,

esteemed excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, members of the diplomatic corps,

dear friends,

dear brothers and sisters,

dear guests,

first of all, allow me to express to you, in the name of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c., our sincere gratitude for your presence at this banquet, which testifies to the sympathy and support that you and your respective peoples accord to the khmer people who

have been fighting for two years, arms in hand, without retreat or compromise, against the aggressor, u.s. imperialism, its valets and mercenaries in bangkok and saigon and its sub-valets and mercenaries in phnom penh.

especially, the high presence of his excellency premier chou en-lai and the other eminent civil and military personages of the glorious people's republic of china, the greatest and most faithful friend of the people and kingdom of khmer, gives us the most inspiring encouragement and is a new and brilliant confirmation of the complete support of china, the 750 million chinese men and women, their very illustrious, respected and beloved leader chairman mao tsetung, their government and their party of high prestige, on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the n.u.f.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c.; which have assumed the historic responsibility of conducting the struggle of national liberation. we whole-heartedly thank your excellency mr. premier of the state council of the p.r.c. and your excellencies the high representatives of the party, the government, the armed forces and the civil administration of the p.r.c. our most grateful and heartfelt thoughts are addressed to his excellency the most respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung who, since the birth of the n.u.f.c., that is to say since the first day of the official beginning of the armed resistance of the khmer people, has kindly assured me personally that the p.r.c. and the chinese people will support us to the end and give us, without any reward, all the assistance that is desirable, useful and necessary for the complete liberation of our fatherland and the re-establishment of the kingdom of cambodia in her complete independence, her full sovereignty, her territorial integrity and her neutrality which prevailed before march 18, 1970. the present generation of khmer patriots and all the future generations of the khmer people will never forget this decisive support of the p.r.c., her people and her chairman, and will remain eternally thankful to them.

your excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen, mesdemoiselles,

dear friends,

dear brothers and sisters,

dear guests,

as we celebrate this evening the 2nd anniversary of the n.u.f.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c., allow me to present to you, in the briefest possible way, a military and political balance-sheet of our struggle inside cambodia against u.s. imperialism (which has installed its "protectorate" on a part of our country) and against the anti-popular and anti-national regime of lon nol-son ngoc thanh (who serve u.s. imperialism).

in the military field, lon nol, in his broadcast speech of march 18, 1972, pretended that the situation of his "republic" was "better than ever" and that "the enemy" (i.e. the p.a.f.n.l.c.) had been "driven for good from the environs of phnom penh."

then, on march 21, 1972, a.f.p. from saigon announced to the world the following sensational news: "the gunners of the khmer liberation forces (the a.f.p.

in saigon, which, of course, escapes from lon nol's fascist censorship, specifies that they are the khmer people's forces. -- n.s.) bombarded with rockets the pochentong air base and phnom penh... the bombardment, launched in the early hours of tuesday against phnom penh and its environs by the gunners of the khmer liberation forces, is the most violent attack known against the khmer capital since the beginning of the conflict two years ago... about two hundred shells... fell on the city and its suburbs, in particular on the vast pochentong air base."

u.s. press dispatches announced that our people's forces, in the night of march 20-21, 1972, also sent a commando force into an outlying part of phnom penh, which succeeded in destroying the "governmental" radio station in the stung meanchey quarter.

our young people's forces thus demonstrate, on the occasion of their second anniversary, that they hold impregnable positions in the very periphery of the capital and that they among the population in the outskirts of phnom penh are like "fish in the water," that is why lon nol's army and police can never foresee nor forestall our attacks on phnom penh or their airport and military base at pochentong exclamation

on march 16, 1972, the p.a.f.n.l.c. was even able to introduce into the enemy's principal military and air base agents specialized in sabotage, who succeeded in blowing up the whole depot of new munitions recently given by u.s. president richard nixon to his valet lon nol. u.p.i. reported this second catastrophe at pochentong in these words: "cambodia's main ammunition depot at pochentong airport today exploded, sending columns of flames and smoke hundreds of feet into the air... bunches of 250 pound napalm bombs and ammunitions of all caliber were reported exploded, sending shells onto the runway." and a.p., another american press agency, said that "... sources said it may have been the result of sabotage... it is believed the explosions began when a stockpile of napalm was mysteriously ignited." and the french agency a.f.p. added this stinging detail: "the team of american mine-detecting specialists watched the scene helplessly..."

in order also to celebrate the 2nd anniversary of their official founding and to show that they had established their own bases very close to the biggest and strongest enemy bases, the p.a.f.n.l.c. on march 21, 1972 succeeded in completely destroying the munitions depot of the "formidable" military base of the saigon armed forces at neak luong (50 kms. from phnom penh). u.p.i.: "the cambodian command monday night described the military situation in the southeastern province of prey veng as 'serious' after communist gunners hit two towns earlier in the day. the attacks completely destroyed a south-vietnamese ammunition dump... highway 15... linking the two towns of neak luong and prey veng was cut, having prey veng 'isolated'. efforts to open the road failed monday despite close american air support and ammunition air drops."

a.f.p. gave the following details about the neak luong disaster: "the depot was immediately set ablaze after receiving a dozen rockets... it burnt for more than 12 hours, torn at irregular intervals by a series of explosions which rained a true deluge of fire on the neighbouring fields. a thousand south vietnamese soldiers and marines are stationed at neak luong."

the invasion of our provinces of svay rieng, takeo and kompong cham by another 50,000 south vietnamese mercenaries of u.s. imperialism has at present obtained none of the results desired by the pentagon.

in the province of siemreap (north), lon nol's "famous" operation launched with a great fanfare against the p.a.f.n.l.c. and baptized "angkor chey" ("victory at angkor") was quickly transformed into a rout for lon nol's armoured and infantry units, though "supported" by u.s. and thailand planes. angkor has remained and remains firmly within liberated cambodia which is expanding with each passing month.

the "republic" of lon nol-son ngoc thanh, entering the third year of this war which it has undertaken to fight for u.s. imperialism, knows here and now in this month of march, 1972 that its defeat is latent and irreversible. from here issues the following confession, full of bitterness and shame, of the "lonnolian" youth, a confession collected by the french journalist jacques decornoy ("le monde", 13-14 march 1972): "...'this war should not have been launched in march 1970.' the student who spoke was bitter. at first he 'believed in' the republic. now... now, it is sinking everywhere ..., now, we have come to understand. it is a futile and lost war... ."

a proverb says: "truth comes out of the mouth of a child." the glaring truth about the military situation in cambodia came in march 1972 out of the mouth of this young "lonnolian" student: the war is lost for his regime, and consequently for u.s. imperialism. that is, i think, the best homage one could pay (though involuntarily) to our heroic p.a.f.n.l.c.

as to the "myth" created by the "washington" propaganda media, copied by that of "phnom penh", according to which the p.a.f.n.l.c. are... "not khmers", the special correspondent of "le monde", after an "on the spot" inquiry made this month, wrote: "in phnom penh, for two or three months now at any rate, people have been considering the war as a purely khmer phenomenon."

your excellency mr. premier of the p.r.c.,

your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, mesdemoiselles,

excuse me if i often cite what is said and written about our resistance by the enemy or western side. i have been doing this systematically to avoid being charged with "bluff" or "propaganda falsehood" by certain observers who are incredulous, suspicious or ill-willed towards the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. allow me to present to you now, in the briefest possible manner, an objective balance-sheet of the political situation in cambodia after two years of the "republic" in phnom penh:

jacques decornoy, though always one of my most pitiless critics, wrote in "le monde" of march 14, 1972 these lines among others: "many fortunes are the fruit of the war, which has multiplied them (jobbery and corruption) and often brought great gains for the military, meaning of course the high-ranking officers... inflation remained very moderate until 1970, but it did havoc in 1971. as everywhere, it affects the poor, the people with fixed incomes, the families not in a position to profit from the

war... where the situation is profoundly unwholesome, as everybody can testify... disgust is great and, in any case, the regime can no longer count on the massive support of (its) youths and their cadres... moreover, the sihanouk image remains living. the exorcism in fact has not worked... certain people miss him in private. and then the monarchy has become beautiful under the republic... one of the two (students of phnom penh) said to us: ... 'the new regime came into being as a result of the revolution, i would say of the coup d'etat. we believed in it for several months. now we have come to understand. it is a futile and lost war... it is also a fight between clans... lon nol, (represents) feudalism and anti-vietnamese racism, the reign of the magi and fortune-tellers, a complete return to the middle ages... sirik matak, (represents) jobbery without any other motive than immediate profit for some people... why be surprised that some among our people have gone to the jungles?"

a.f.p. on its part revealed on march 20, 1972 from phnom penh "once again the students have declared that the present regime is 'illegal' because, according to them, it does not lie on any constitutional basis." and the american agency a.p. said that "cambodian students issued monday a 'manifesto' claiming 'we have been deceived' and 'that a dictatorial regime' now rules the khmer republic."

that is a sufficiently "eloquent" picture of the political situation without hope and without a way out for the illegal regime of lon nol-son ngoc thanh, and consequently for u.s. neocolonialism in cambodia.

in despair, the latter has had political and psychological manoeuvres undertaken with a view to dividing (in vain) the "red khmers" and the "sihanoukists" in the n.u.f.c. (on the cambodian plane) and (dividing), on the indochinese plane, the khmer people and the vietnamese people exclamation

on both these planes the defeat of u.s. imperialism has been total, as proved on the one hand by the message of today, march 23, 1972, from mr. khieu samphan and, on the other hand, by the joint statement of the kingdom of cambodia and the democratic republic of viet nam of march 5, 1972.

in his message sent from cambodia (liberated zone) to the head of state, vice-prime minister khieu samphan said, in particular: "the n.u.f.c. with samdech head of state as its chairman has become today the inspiring image of the courageous khmer nation, united as one man advancing in the forefront of the struggle of the peoples of the world against american aggression. it has become, incontestably, the living symbol of the just cause of our people, the cause of the national liberation of kampuchea, the living symbol of uncompromising patriotism and of the inflexible determination of the khmer people to be master of their own destiny, to rely mainly on their own strength and to fight without retreat or compromise until complete victory, that is to say until the american imperialists and their valets in saigon and bangkok are all driven out of kampuchea and until the complete collapse of the traitors in phnom penh, in conformity with the appeal of march 23, 1970 of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea."

in the joint statement of norodom sihanouk (cambodia) and tong duc thanh (d.r.v.n.) dated march 5, 1972, it is said, in particular, that "while fighting resolutely against the common enemy, the cambodian people and the vietnamese people are striving for the strengthening of their solidarity and friendship. over the past two years, years of crucial trials and very big victories, the two peoples have sealed their friendship with their own blood. they rejoice over the strengthening of their confidence, their reciprocal esteem and their mutual assistance; they are determined to remain united to win total victory.

"by their persistent struggle against the common enemy -- the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the cambodian people and the vietnamese people, whose legitimate interests are linked together, have written down pages of glorious history which illuminate this truth: unity means victory, division means failure. their solidarity is a historic necessity, an imperative for their struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors. their friendship will for ever remain pure. the two parties are determined to preserve the khmer-viet nam friendship like the apple of the eye. they shall not tolerate any attempt, any act likely to harm it."

your excellency respected premier of the p.r.c.,

respected ladies and gentlemen, mesdemoiselles,

through my voice, the khmer people hereby proclaim their determination to preserve as the apple of their eye their friendship with the vietnamese people as well as with the chinese people, the lao people, the korean people and the peoples of europe, africa and latin america, who are their comrades-in-arms and inseparable brothers in the anti-imperialist struggle.

it is in these sentiments that, in their name, in the name of the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c. that i raise my glass and propose a toast

-to the health, long life and happiness of his excellency chairman mao tsetung and madame,

-to the health and long life of his excellency premier chou en-lai and madame,

-to the health and long life of the eminent national leaders and the leaders of the friendly countries whose high representatives are seated among us tonight,

-to the health of the national civil and military authorities of the p.r.c. and mesdames,

-to the health of his excellency mahmoud riad of the arab republic of egypt,

-to the health of the members of the delegation of the arab republic of egypt,

-to the health of their excellencies, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps present here,

-to the health of all our friends, brothers and sisters and all our guests present here,

-to the greatness of the p.r.c. and the prosperity of its glorious people,

-to the indestructible unity of the kingdom of cambodia, the p.r.c., the d.r.v.n., the d.p.r. of korea, the p.r.g. and the n.l.f. of south viet nam and the lao p.f., and to their common victory over u.s. imperialism and its valets, and

-to the friendship uniting all the anti-imperialist peoples of asia, africa, latin america and europe and to the triumph of their just causes, in particular to the victory of the palestinian people and other fraternal arab peoples over israel, zionism, u.s. imperialism and "hussein's plan" exclamation

## Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1972)**

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at a banquet given by samdech and madame sihanouk and samdech and madame penn nouth here this evening in celebration of the second anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth,

respected mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union and the national united front of cambodia,

distinguished guests from cambodia,

respected mr. mahmoud riad, foreign affairs counsellor to and special envoy of the president of the arab republic of egypt,

respected mr. abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education and provincial co-ordination of the islamic republic of pakistan,

comrades and friends,

today is the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the national united front and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia. it gives us great warmth and pleasure to join our cambodian comrades-in-arms in celebrating this glorious festival and acclaiming the great victories won by the cambodian people in the past two years. please allow me to extend, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the chinese government and people, our warmest congratulations and highest respects to samdech norodom

sihanouk and madame sihanouk, to samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth, to special envoy ieng sary, to the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia and to all the commanders and fighters of the cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation and the fraternal cambodian people, who are fighting valiantly in the battle-field against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

on march 23, 1970 samdech norodom sihanouk personally announced the birth of the national united front and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia in his five-point declaration brimming with patriotism and a militant anti-imperialist spirit. thereupon the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation entered a completely new historical stage. in response to the solemn call of samdech norodom sihanouk, the cambodian people, resolutely taking up arms and "going to the jungle to fight the enemy", have in the past two years unfolded a vigorous war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and won great victories. fighting heroically with common hatred for the enemy, they have wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives, liberated seven-tenths of the population and eight-tenths of the territory and fought all the way to the outskirts of phnom penh, thus creating an excellent situation of encircling the cities from the countryside. just recently, cambodian patriotic armed forces and people sprang a surprise attack on phnom penh, dealt another heavy blow to the tottering lon nol traitorous clique and achieved magnificent results. allow me to express warm congratulations to our cambodian comrades-in-arms.

now, the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia have grown from small to big and from weak to strong, and become invincible forces. the royal government of national union of cambodia has been accorded recognition by more and more countries and enjoys a high international prestige. the national united front of cambodia is steadily expanding and growing stronger and is leading the cambodian people from victory to victory in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

on the contrary, the lon nol-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique fostered by u.s. imperialism are scrambling for power and gains and scheming against one another, like an ugly fight among dogs which is growing ever more fierce. no matter what signboard they may put up, they cannot conceal their true features of puppets. and no blood-transfusion and resuscitation by washington and saigon can save them from their doomed defeat.

by their great victories in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the heroic cambodian people have set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world, showing that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big"; they have made outstanding contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries, which are also a great support and encouragement to the chinese people. the cambodian people's heroism and tenacious fighting spirit of no compromise or retreat deserve our emulation and admiration.

the present situation in the indochinese area is excellent. the heroic cambodian, lao and vietnamese peoples, holding aloft the brilliant banner of unity and struggle of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, are advancing in big strides in their victorious march. driven into a passive position and badly battered, the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys are finding the going tougher and tougher. the so-called programmes of "khmerization", "laotianization" and "vietnamization" of the war pushed by u.s. imperialism are going bankruot. the plot for a compromise designed by the international reactionary forces to split the national united front of cambodia and undermine the unity and struggle of the cambodian and other indochinese peoples is likewise bound to suffer an ignominious defeat. although the three indochinese peoples are still confronted with arduous fighting tasks, no force on earth can alter the trend of their inevitable victory. the sacred goal for which the three indochinese peoples are fighting and shedding their blood will surely be attained.

comrades and friends,

at present the anti-imperialist revolutionary tide of the people of the world is continuing to develop vigorously. hegemony practised by the superpowers is becoming increasingly unpopular and is bumping against the wall everywhere. but the reactionary forces invariably are not reconciled to their defeats and will employ every military and political means to put up a last-ditch struggle. the people of all countries have to keep up vigilance against imperialist tricks and plots of all kinds, uphold unity and persevere in struggle, so as to win ever greater victories.

following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people have always regarded it as their bounden internationalist duty to support the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries. we resolutely support the fraternal cambodian, vietnamese and lao peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until they win complete victory. the u.s. government must stop its war of aggression of all forms against the indochinese countries, withdraw the armed forces and military installations of the united states and its vassals immediately, totally and unconditionally from indochina, and cease to support the puppet cliques and rightist forces in the indochinese countries so that the indochinese peoples can settle their own problems free from any foreign interference.

we resolutely support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against the u.s. and israeli aggressors; we firmly oppose the sinister plan of jordan's hussein, which vainly attempts to split the unity of the palestinian and other arab peoples and liquidate the revolutionary cause of the palestinian people; and we firmly oppose the superpowers subjecting the arab countries to their aggression, subversion, control and interference and their scheme of dividing spheres of influence.

we resolutely support the peoples of asia, africa and latin america in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and resolutely support all the oppressed nations and people of the world in their

just struggle for freedom and liberation. the chinese people will for ever stand by the people of the whole world and together with them wage a joint struggle against imperialism.

now i propose a toast

to the great victories of the cambodian and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and cambodia,

to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth,

to the health of special envoy ieng sary,

to the health of mr. mahmoud riad,

to the health of mr. abdul hafeez pirzada,

to the health of comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

to the health of comrade ambassador nguyen van quang,

to the health of comrade minister-counsellor li jae pil,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here exclamation

## CHINA AND CUBA

### Cuban Guests Leave Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1972)**

francisco llerena, head of the international liaison department of the cuban institute of broadcasting and television, and francisca alvarez of the information department of the foreign ministry of cuba, left here today after a visit to china.

the cuban guests came to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese central broadcasting administration. on the evening of march 21, the guests were honoured at a banquet given by tai cheng-yuan, a leading member of the host organization. first secretary of the cuban embassy in peking alfonso fraga perez attended the banquet.

during their stay in peking, the cuban guests had discussions with personnel of the peking television station, exchanging experience in t.v. work. they also visited places of interest.

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## CHINA AND EGYPT

### Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Chen Mu-hua Meet Egyptian Government Delegation

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1972)**

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, today met all members of the egyptian government delegation led by mahmoud riad, foreign affairs counsellor to and special envoy of president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt, and the accompanying correspondent, as well as diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking.

premier chou en-lai and others had a friendly conversation with counsellor mahmoud riad, members of the delegation dr. mahmoud el-aroussy, ambassador salah el-abd, ambassador mohamed riad and mohamed el-taher shash, and m. fahmy, counsellor of the egyptian embassy in peking.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned han hsu, ho kung-kai, ling ching, chou chueh, li sung-ling and yang fu-chang.

## FILM FESTIVAL

### Chinese Film Shown at Vienna Festival

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1972)**

the 1972 vienna film festival ending in the austrian capital today has shown over 50 films from more than 20 countries, according to a vienna report. the chinese film "the red detachment of women", a modern revolutionary ballet shown for the first time in vienna, was warmly acclaimed by the audience.

wang yueh-yi, chinese embassador to austria, and his staff were among the guests at the opening ceremony of the festival. they also attended the premiere of the chinese film.

warm praises were given to the chinese ballet film. many marvelled at the superb presentation of a ballet with modern theme and screened from the stage. this reform testifies to the progress of theatrical art and the cinema in china, many among the audience noted.

## CHINA AND FRANCE

### Dutch Film Director Joris Ivens and French Film Worker Marceline Loridan Feted in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1972)**

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ti fu-tsai, a member of the cultural group under the state council, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of internationally-known dutch film director joris ivens and french film worker marceline loridan. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

present at the banquet were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including ting chiao, chang lien-so, li hsi, chai chao, hu hung-fan, yu hui-min and yeh shih-chun.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama Arrives in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1972)**

aiichiro fujiyama, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party and former foreign minister of japan, arrived here by air this evening at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. his secretaries tamotsu yamamoto and fumio saito arrived on the same plane.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the host association, and leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, wu shu-tung, li meng-ching, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi, chiang pei-chu and chou pin.

present were japanese friends including takamaru morita, shigero shirane and yoshizo yasuda.

## CHINA AND PAKISTAN

### Pakistan Presidential Special Envoy Arrives in Peking on Way to Korea

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1972)**

abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education and provincial co-ordination and special envoy of president zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan, arrived in peking yesterday on his way to visit the democratic people's republic of korea.

he was greeted at the airport by han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry; pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser, group captain shujaatullah khan of the pakistan embassy in peking, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung gave a luncheon today in honour of minister abdul hafeez pirzada. among the guests was ambassador k.m. kaiser.

wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others were present at the airport to greet minister pirzada and see him off, and gave a dinner in his honour when the pakistan minister made a stopover in shanghai.

## CHINA AND PERU

### Chinese Red Cross Society Expresses Solicitude for Flood-Stricken Peruvian People

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1972)**

the red cross society of china on march 20 sent a message to the red cross society of peru expressing solicitude for the peruvian people recently afflicted by floods. the message reads as follows:

red cross society of peru,

lima

learning of heavy floods in ica, lima and other provinces of peru, the chinese people and the red cross society of china are very much concerned for the people in the afflicted areas. the red cross society of china has decided to donate to the afflicted people a sum of renminbi 600,000 yuan, and your society is requested to convey to them our deep solicitude.

the red cross society of china

march 20, 1972

## WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

### Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets D.A. Davies

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1972)**

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with d.a. davies, secretary general of the world meteorological organization.

present on the occasion were meng ping, director of the chinese central meteorological bureau, and leading members of chinese departments concerned pi chi-lung, chang nai-chao and yeh cheng-pa.

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PLA TRAINING

## A Certain Unit under PLA Tsinan Command Conscientiously Studies Chairman Mao's Thinking of Army Building

### - Strengthens line education and firmly grasps military training

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 27, 1972)

(NCNA Tsinan, March 26, 1972) In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Heighten vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," a certain unit under the Tsinan Command of the People's Liberation Army extensively carries out activities of military training while continuously strengthening education in ideology and political line, thereby further improving its political quality and military quality and strengthening its development in an all-round manner.

Last year, in the course of conducting education in ideology and political line, this army unit conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's thinking and line of Army building in relation to the honorable traditions of our Army and repeatedly criticized the bourgeois military line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, thereby enabling the broad masses of its commanders and fighters to distinguish more clearly between the two different military lines and increasing their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's Army-building line. Now the cadres and fighters of this army unit are firm in determination and high in morale. On the parade grounds, in the course of field camping and at the sites for different kinds of training, they train themselves in thinking and in their styles of work and learn tactics and skills, and everywhere there is a vigorous and fighting atmosphere.

In the process of military training, the leading cadres of various levels of this army unit conscientiously study Chairman Mao's military thinking and put it in command of military training. In the past year and more, they reviewed Chairman Mao's works including "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," "Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan," "On Protracted War," "Problems of War and Strategy," "Concentrate A Superior Force To Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One" and "The Present Situation and Our Tasks." In the course of study, they often led the army unit to Mengliangku, Laiwu and other localities where our Army wiped out enemy forces in the past. There, they simultaneously studied Chairman Mao's strategic and technical ideas, explained examples of battles of defeating the enemy and winning victories and carried out on the spot training. To master the tactical principle of "concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one," the leading cadres of this army unit led the unit to a place at the foot of Huangshan Mountain in T'ai-an hsien and asked comrades who had participated in the battle at Huangshan Mountain to tell about how a certain unit of our Army correctly applied this tactical principle of Chairman Mao during the period of the war of liberation and totally wiped out the 27th Reorganized Division of the Kuomintang. Then they organized all commanders and fighters for a study of Chairman Mao's relevant writings and carried out on the spot, thereby raising the tactical and technical levels of the commanders and fighters.

In the process of military training in the past year and more, this army unit extensively carried out field camping in line with Chairman Mao's teachings. In the course of this training, the cadres carried out class education and education in line struggle by making use of the big classroom of the countryside and by taking the family histories of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the history of armed struggle in the revolutionary old base areas and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the countryside for teaching material. They carried out education in revolutionary traditions by citing living examples of officers and men and armymen and civilians showing concern for each other, taking care of each other, learning from each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder in the course of field camping, thereby further cementing the relationship between officers and men and between armymen and civilians. Meanwhile, in the course of field camping, they strictly trained the army unit by proceeding from the needs of real battle.

A certain regiment of this army unit scored outstanding results of winning ten battles in succession during the war of liberation. In the battle at Ch'ingfengtien in 1947, the whole regiment marched on the double for one day and one night, covering 240 li, and cooperated with a fraternal unit in totally wiping out the 3rd Army of the Kuomintang and captured Army commander Lo Li-jung alive. During the training for field camping, the commanders and fighters of this regiment--inheriting and carrying on our Army's style of fighting bravely and doggedly, and taking revolutionary forerunners as their models--arduously trained themselves in various kinds of combat skills during a long march.

On one occasion, this regiment was on a long march. The weather changed suddenly and a snowstorm with freezing rain fell on the fighters. The regiment Party committee felt that this was precisely the occasion to train for the army unit, so it decided to advance more quickly in the snowstorm. The rain and the snow wetted the cotton-padded clothes, turning them to ice. The commanders and fighters were in high spirits, marched continuously for 90 li and none of them fell behind.

On another occasion, they marched to the foot of Tsulai Mountain which rose more than 1,000 meters above sea-level. On all sides of T'aip'ing-ting, the peak of Tsulai Mountain, were precipices and steep slopes and there was only one winding path of some 30 li leading to the top. To improve the army unit's skill of marching and fighting on a mountain, the Party committee decided to scale the peak despite the snowstorm. The day they set out to scale the peak, the cadres and fighters of the whole regiment carried loads of equipment and appliances on their backs and climbed up the peak in the snowstorm, training themselves in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

Because field camping was carried out in close connection with the needs of real combat and the fighters were trained in various kinds of combat skills, the army unit increased its fighting strength in an all-round manner.

In the course of military training, this army unit carried forward our Army's traditions of military training, vigorously practiced democracy in military affairs, conscientiously implemented the mass line, and extensively carried out the method of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers and the soldiers teaching one another" in military training. The leaders of this army unit handed to the masses the ideas, policy and principle guiding military training and mobilized the fighters to hold discussion conscientiously and draw practicable plans of training in connection with the realities of the companies. In the course of carrying out the training plan, the leading cadres at all levels went deep into the training grounds to talk about the traditions and display the style of work and modestly sought the opinions of the fighters, so as to improve their leadership over military training continuously.

In the mass movement to teach and learn from one another in military training launched in the 3rd motor company of a certain regiment, the leaders integrated themselves with the masses, the old fighters integrated themselves with the new fighters, fighters having a good foundation integrated themselves with those having a poor foundation, and the cadres and fighters learned from each other, so that they made progress together.

Because democracy is brought into full play in military affairs, the commanders and fighters greatly raise their enthusiasm for military training. The broad masses of commanders and fighters of this army unit are determined to strengthen military training in a better way and increase their fighting strength in an all-round manner on the basis of continuously strengthening education in ideology and political line, and to make new contributions toward the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the defense of the socialist motherland.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

## 1st Battalion of A Certain Unit under PLA Shenyang Command Combines Line Education with Education in Revolutionary Traditions

### - "Model Battalion of Unity and Friendship" more united than ever

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 27, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, March 25, 1972) While conducting education in ideology and political line, the 1st battalion of a certain unit under the Shenyang Command of the People's Liberation Army which won the honorable title of "Model Battalion of Unity and Friendship" during the years of the revolutionary war, combines line education with education in revolutionary traditions, thereby continuously raising the consciousness of the commanders and fighters in carrying out the line of unity and victory put forward at the 9th Party Congress.

### Encouraging and Supporting Each Other

In 1947, during the battle at Chiyeh, Shantung, the commanders and fighters of the 1st battalion who were responsible for the task of launching the main attack were united together and acted with one accord, not only quickly accomplishing the task of launching the main attack but also going actively on many occasions to help the fraternal units in soundly thrashing the defending enemy forces. This battalion won the honorable title of "Model Battalion of Unity and Friendship." After the 9th Party Congress, the cadres and fighters of this battalion conscientiously studied the line of unity and victory put forward at the 9th Party Congress, learned the revolutionary traditions and combined line education with education in revolutionary traditions, scoring excellent results.

The 1st company and the 3rd company were close comrades-in-arms which had the tradition of fighting in unison over the past several decades. While conducting line education in depth, the Party branches of these two companies organized the cadres and the fighters to study the Party's line conscientiously and jointly asked the old comrades who were formerly with these companies to come back to talk about their revolutionary traditions. After recalling the traditions and studying the line, the cadres and fighters became more conscious in implementing the line of unity and victory put forward at the 9th Party Congress, thereby further strengthening revolutionary unity.

Some time ago, these companies carried out a task together. Their cadres and fighters encouraged and helped each other. It was then winter and a snowstorm was blowing. The place where the 3rd company was stationed was exposed to the wind. The cadres and fighters of the 1st company, making use of their rest hours, went up the mountain to gather timber despite the snow and helped the 3rd company build dwelling huts.

Later, the 1st company was assigned a complicated, heavy task of construction work. At that time, many cadres of this company had gone away to attend meetings so that its leading force was relatively weak. Upon hearing this, the cadres and fighters of the 3rd company, while tightly grasping the accomplishment of their own tasks, actively spared manpower for aid to the 1st company. These two companies fought in unity, triumphantly accomplishing the task assigned by the higher level.

## Drawing Closer the Relationship between Officers and Men

The members of the Party committee of this battalion often went deep into the basic level to learn about the ideological conditions of the comrades, so that line education was conducted even more to the point. Some cadres of a company adopted an oversimple method of work, so that the unity between officers and men was impaired for some time. Upon discovering this problem, members of the battalion Party committee who stayed and worked in this company got together with the members of the Party branch of this company and specially invited the deputy political commissar of a certain unit, who formerly served as commander of the machine gun squad of this company, to come back to the company to talk about the deeds of former commander Sung Ching-ch'ang of this company who cherished the soldiers. In a battle to capture an enemy stronghold, Sung Ching-ch'ang bravely sacrificed himself while covering the fighters in breaking through the enemy's blocking fire. The cadres of this company penetratingly studied the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress in connection with the study of the deeds of the old comrades of this company, thereby learning a very impressive lesson.

During a field camping exercise in the snow, the cadres of the whole company carried on our Army's honorable traditions of unity between officers and men. They not only showed concern for and took care of the fighters everywhere politically and ideologically, but also carried guns for the fighters and helped the cooking squad carry the cooking utensils. Many touching deeds of cherishing the soldiers took place.

The artillery company of this battalion was charged with relatively heavy tasks so that a few cadres sometimes considered more the accomplishment of the tasks of this company and did not consider sufficiently the situation as a whole. In view of this state of affairs, the battalion Party committee helped the Party branch of this artillery company unfold education in the line and at the same time invited the regiment-level leading comrades to this company to tell about the honorable traditions of this company in supporting other companies and cultivating unity and friendship with other companies during the years of the revolutionary war. As a result, the cadres of this artillery company further established their regard for the situation as a whole, did everything to meet the urgent needs of the fraternal companies, helped other companies get what they needed and actively helped other companies solve their problems. They were praised by all.

## Strengthening Unity between the Army and the People and between the Army and the Government

The Party committee of the 1st battalion also pays close attention to constantly popularizing the deeds of the typical cases and pushing forward the continuous, deep-going development of the line education. Last year, when the army unit was carrying out field camping exercise, the medical workers of the clinic of this battalion warmly served the poor and lower-middle peasants on the way and cultivated deep-rooted revolutionary friendship with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The son of poor-peasant commune member of Fanlashan brigade, K'aiyuan hsien, Liaoning Province, fell ill and could not walk. Displaying the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, the medical workers of the clinic successfully performed an operation on him, relieving his pain. After the army unit had left, these medical workers again travelled more than 200 li specially to visit this patient, deeply touching the poor and lower-middle peasants. The battalion Party committee promptly popularized throughout the battalion the deeds of this clinic in cherishing the people and led all comrades to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly," in connection with this incident and also to recall how this army unit made use of the spare moments between battles to join the masses in eliminating locust pests and preserving the crops of more than 1,000 mow of land from insect pest when it was stationed in areas around Linhsien and Anyang, Honan Province, in 1944.

Through study and recollection, all comrades deeply realized that: The people's army cherishes the people and serves the people wholeheartedly--this is our Army's honorable tradition. In the course of field camping, the commanders and fighters of the whole battalion carried on the revolutionary traditions, learned from the advanced thinking of the medical workers of the battalion clinic and continuously carried out mass work, thereby further strengthening the unity between the Army and the people and between the Army and the government. The whole battalion advanced triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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METALLURGY

## No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company Scores Excellent Results in Capital Construction

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 24, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Lanchow dated March 22, 1972) The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company carry out deep-going education in ideology and political line, further putting the Party's various proletarian policies on a sound footing and continuously strengthening business management. The situation of revolution and production in the whole company is becoming better and better.

In 1971, the amount of investment fulfilled by this company was 24 percent higher than that of 1970, and the number of projects completed and put into operation was the biggest in the year since the establishment of this company. Productivity of labor increased as compared with that of 1970, the cost of construction was lowered by 10 percent, and inspiring results were also achieved in such respects as technical innovation, production-increase and economy.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company conduct deep-going education in the line among the cadres, technicians and workers in connection with the realities of engineering construction, and apply line education in pushing forward various items of work.

For instance, in the course of engineering construction, the first problem encountered would be the problem of designing. Accordingly, they constantly carry out deep-going line education in relation to the question "Who should be relied upon to do designing?"

This company was responsible for building a metallurgical refinery. At first, a small number of specialists made the design behind closed doors. The first general estimate for the project made in 1966 was 34 million yuan. Later this design was revised twice and the general estimate gradually increased to 53 million yuan. The line of production was made longer and longer and more and more equipment was demanded, the built-over area expanded continuously, so that the period of building had to be extended continuously and the project could not be completed and put into operation after a long period of time.

In 1970, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this company carried out education in the line with reference to this incident. They organized the designing workers to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings on designing and asked them to go deep into realities to make investigations and to embark on the road of integration with the workers. They also led the designing workers to form a "three-in-one" inspection group comparing cadres, technicians and old workers, and held this group responsible for inspecting this design. This inspection group pooled the wisdom

of the masses and revised this design in accordance with actual needs. As a result, capital outlay amounting to 9 million yuan was saved and the built-over area reduced by some 7,600 square meters.

Last year, this group went further to tap the potentials and revised the design a second time, again saving capital outlay amounting to 6,520,000 yuan and reducing built-over area by 12,000 square meters. The different results between the design made behind closed doors and the design made by relying on the masses formed a striking contrast. The designing workers were deeply educated. They were more determined to take the road of integration with the workers.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company take the education of the cadres, technicians and workers in the general line of building socialism as an important part of the content of the line education.

This company once built a key project. According to the original plan, a huge quantity of timber and a big number of vehicles were needed. But timber and vehicles were somewhat short at that time. Later, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the company mobilized all to study seriously the general line of "going all-out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" charted by Chairman Mao and also Chairman Mao's teachings about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." The cadres, technicians and workers raised their consciousness and tried to overcome difficulties by all possible means. They extensively carried out activities of technical innovation and substituted earthen molds for wooden ones, economizing on a large quantity of timber, self-reliantly making more than 10,000 motor parts, thereby solving the problem of shortage of vehicles. Meanwhile, they self-reliantly manufactured more than 1,400 tons of productive equipment, which was 61 percent of the total quantity of equipment installed. As a result, the whole project was accomplished with faster, better and more economical results and in a manner relatively appropriate to the spirit of the general line.

Chairman Mao says: "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent." Having unfolded line education, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company carry out relatively well the Party's policies toward cadres and toward intellectuals and its various proletarian policies and vigorously exploited all positive factors to serve socialist revolution and socialist construction. In line with Chairman Mao's directive "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient," they persevere in making all-round historical analysis of the cadres, not confining their judgment to a short period or a single incident in a cadre's life, but also considering his life and work as a whole, and strictly distinguishing between and handling the two qualitatively different kinds of contradiction. Some cadres made mistakes in work before the great proletarian cultural revolution. So long as they accept help from the masses and realize their mistakes, they should be used boldly and given a part in grasping revolution and promoting production.

After being liberated, some cadres made mistakes again in work. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the company still adhered to the policy of "unity--criticism--unity," warmly helped them correct their mistakes and continued to give them vigorous support in work.

The former secretary of the Party committee of the company made mistakes in work before the great cultural revolution. With warm-hearted help from the masses, he saw his mistakes. After being liberated, he was posted as vice chairman of the revolutionary committee and a member of the standing committee of the Party committee. In the past few years, he read and studied conscientiously and raised his consciousness of the line continuously. He worked actively and dutifully. He often went deep among the masses and humbly sought opinion from them. He was welcomed by the masses.

A former deputy manager of this company made mistakes before the great cultural revolution. After being liberated, he served as a member of the standing committee of the Party committee and chairman of the production command. He made some mistakes in work again. The comrades nevertheless helped him warmly and patiently. He was deeply touched. After that, he worked very vigorously.

Now four of the five former leading cadres of this company have taken such important posts as chairman and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, deputy secretary of the Party committee, and member of standing committee of the Party committee. The overwhelming majority of the former 53 intermediate-level cadres have been assigned to different leading posts.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the company implement the policy of uniting with, educating and remolding the technicians. They not only use them boldly and bring their technical skills into full play, but also pay attention to helping them remold their thinking and raise their consciousness of the line.

Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, a deputy engineer formerly separated himself from politics, the realities and the masses. During the great cultural revolution, he was helped and educated by the Party organization and by the masses of the workers. He raised his consciousness. Now he modestly learns from the masses of the workers and receives re-education from the working class. He has made progress ideologically, technically and in style of work. In building an engineering project, he and the workers created a new technological process, which saved timber, shortened the time of work and insured the quality of work.

In the past few years, the technicians of this company united together with the masses of workers, not only achieving great successes in technical innovation and in the revolution of designing, but also making progress in the transformation of world outlook. Many of the technicians have been elected to the leading posts at the basic level and have taken up leadership work.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Rely on the working class wholeheartedly," this company firmly relies on the old workers in the course of carrying out revolution and production. The Party committee members often call on the old workers to have chats and hold informal meetings with them and ask them to come to the Party committee and make suggestions. They also go often among the workers to seek their criticism and opinions, thereby exploiting better the enthusiasm of the workers in building socialism. They also strengthened education for the new workers. Educated by the Party committee and the revolutionary committee and helped by the old workers, many new workers grew up very quickly.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company also mobilizes the masses to take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon in making a concrete analysis of the past system of enterprise management and in distinguishing between the right and the wrong and between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policies and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policies pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. They further helped the masses raise their consciousness of the line struggle, broke the various kinds of irrational stereotyped rules and conventions, set up and improved a series of rational regulations and systems and strengthened the Party's leadership over economic work. They proceeded from business accounting to set up a series of necessary systems and, immediately after that, strengthened management in construction work, skills and safety, thereby effectively guaranteeing smooth progress of the engineering projects.

At present the line education is deepening continuously in the No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company. The workers, cadres and technicians of the whole company seriously read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and penetratingly carry out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. They are determined to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in a still better way and to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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RURAL PARTY LEADERSHIP

## Maintain the Mass Line of the Party, Strengthen Party Leadership Over Various Work

### - CCP T'ai-an Hsien Committee reads and studies conscientiously in relation to reality, and criticizes revisionism in depth

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 25, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, March 24, 1972) With reference to the struggle between the two lines within the Party and the actual condition of the hsien itself, the CCP T'ai-an Hsien Committee in Shantung Province conscientiously studies the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on people being the motive power in the making of world history, and vigorously criticizes Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers in negating the role of the people and the fallacy of "heroes are the makers of history" pushed by them. By means of such study, consciousness of implementing the mass line of the Party is raised and Party leadership over various work strengthened.

In their study, some of the leading members of the CCP T'ai-an Hsien Committee talked about this experience. In the years of revolutionary practice, they did mass work every day and talked about the mass line every day, but owing to the fact that they never raised their understanding of the problem of how to deal with the historical role of the people to the plane of the two world outlooks and the two lines, they invariably quite easily under-estimated the revolutionary activism and creativity of the masses in actual work. When Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers hoisted a red flag and peddled their black goods of idealist concept of history, they were sometimes unable to tell the difference between that and the Marxist view of history.

Ch'iao Shu-jung, the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, spoke of the following incident. In 1955 during the upsurge in agricultural cooperation, Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, taking the bourgeois stand, negated the activism of the people who took the socialist road. They uttered such nonsense as "Agricultural cooperation has gone beyond real possibilities" and "Gone beyond the level of consciousness of the masses" and produced their reactionary line of "stopping, retrenching and checking up" to cut down the cooperatives.

At that time, because Ch'iao Shu-jung was unable to see through the reactionary essense of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers in opposing the revolutionary mass movement, he also followed suit and disbanded a number of cooperatives. It was at this critical moment in the struggle between the two lines that Chairman Mao delivered his important report "On the Question of Agricultural Cooperation," in which he warmly praised the socialist activism of the 500,000,000 peasants and severely criticized the rightist opportunist line for cutting down the cooperatives. Chairman Mao at that time pointed out, "We should give this movement active, enthusiastic and systematic leadership, and not drag it back by one means or another."

Reflecting on this historical experience, Ch'iao Shu-jung said, "Only by conscientiously reading and studying and constantly raising the level of Marxism could we be able to tell clearly the difference between the materialist concept of history and the idealist concept of history, raise our consciousness, overcome one-sidedness, see through the sinister design of various political swindlers, firmly and unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and lead the masses in taking the socialist road."

In the past year, the leading members of the CCP T'ai-an Hsien Committee have studied conscientiously the series of teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on historical materialism, and vigorously criticized the idealist concept of history spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers. They all realized the gains scored in raising line awareness. Everybody points out that the fallacy of "heroes are the makers of history" actively pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers is for the sinister purpose of overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. This negation of the historical role of the people is the greatest distortion of history and an utter betrayal of the proletariat and has exposed them as the most heinous enemies of the people. The comrades of the hsien Party committee, in conjunction with summing up the experience of actual struggles, profoundly realized that the question of how to deal with the role of the people must be raised to the plane of the two world outlooks and two lines for cognition, and in actual struggle, only by acting in accordance with the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and by showing faith in the masses and relying on the masses could our cause be always victorious. In solving the problem of "leading water from the east to the west" in T'ai-an hsien, they gained profound first-hand experience.

One half of T'ai-an hsien is mountainous and the other half is flat. The eastern section of the T'ai Mountain abounds with water resources, but the western part is acutely short of water and suffers from drought every nine years out of ten. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hsien Party committee had brought up the question of "leading water from the east to the west," but because of the magnitude of the project, no work was done. In 1970, after the core group of the Party within the hsien revolutionary committee was set up, the question of "leading water from the east to the west" was again placed on the agenda. This project required the digging and repair of 150 li of ditches, straddling rivers and rapids and passing through tunnels and the construction was most difficult. Confronted with the project, there were at that time two lines of thought among the leading body. Some of the comrades expressed a lack of confidence, while the majority of the leading members believed that as long as they boldly mobilized the masses, the difficulties could be overcome and the project could be completed. By means of investigations and visits, the confidence of everybody was strengthened. After three serious analytical discussions, understanding was finally unified and a decision was made to start work on the construction. Because of the fact that the masses had been fully mobilized beforehand, they were able to exploit fully their inexhaustible wisdom and strength in the construction of the project.

At present the first stage of construction has been victoriously completed, and the pumping of water for irrigation has begun. By means of consciously summing up the experience of the construction of the project for "leading water from the east to the west" in study, members of the Party committee have further deepened the comprehension of the materialist concept of history and raised their awareness of implementing the mass line of the Party.

By means of conscientious reading and studying, the CCP T'ai-an Hsien Committee pays attention to conscious use of the concept of historical materialism in guiding work and has its first taste of sweetness. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on having faith in the masses and relying on the masses, they had during the development of line education last winter fully mobilized the masses and carried out self-education. They first carried out hardcore element study classes for the communes and production teams and universally put in writing the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside distributed these to each and every production team, mobilized the broad masses of commune members to study and discuss them seriously, acquainted themselves in a comprehensive manner with the spiritual essence of the Party's policies, and with reference to the actual condition in the unit itself, summed up the lesson from experience in their implementation, analyzed by means of study and discussion which among the things done in the past had been consistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and what were in contravention of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and laid down measures for their implementation.

Because the policies had been handed in their entirety to the masses, many of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the communes and production brigades were able in conjunction with reality to draw lines of distinction between the socialist principle of distribution and "putting work points in command" and "material incentives," between the necessary system of management and control and revisionist restrictions and conventions, and between proper sideline production and the trend of capitalism, thereby insuring the further implementation of various Party policies for the countryside.

In the course of studying over again Chairman Mao's teaching "From the masses to the masses," the leading members of the CCP T'ai-an Hsien Committee have in practical work applied this method of leadership, and that is by regularly going among the people and modestly learning from them, and constantly discovering and summing up the advanced experiences created by the masses, shaped them into concrete leadership ideas for guiding the current struggle.

During the harvesting of wheat last summer, it happened to rain, and the more than 700,000 mow in the hsien planted to wheat could not be harvested and stored and the crop was in danger of germinating and rotting. In order to find a solution, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee went deeply among the masses to look for experience.

In Wenk'ou commune, they discovered that a woodwork team of a production brigade, taking the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency, had remodelled a part of the simple threshing machine so that it could thresh 8,000

catties a day. Another production team by adding a shaft bearing on the simple threshing machine increased its efficiency by 50 percent. The creativity of the masses provided them with a great revelation, and together with the Party committee of the commune, they called a meeting of "Chu-ko Liangs" with participation by technicians, blacksmiths and carpenters of the commune and the production teams, mobilized everybody to offer plans and give advice, quickly converted 280 and more sets of milling and cotton-ginning machines into simple threshing machines, and in only slightly more than ten days completed the harvesting and threshing of the more than 70,000 mow of wheat in the whole commune. The Party committee of the hsien, by making a timely summing up and popularizing the experience of Wenk'ou commune in mobilizing the masses to carry out technical innovations in a big way and braving the rain to harvest the wheat, enabled the more than 700,000 mow of wheat in the whole hsien to avoid being damaged, and the task of summer grain purchasing was overfulfilled some 15 days ahead of schedule.

By means of the study, the leading members of the hsien Party committee realize that only if one's thinking is adapted to the needs of objective reality and in keeping with the wishes and demands of the broad masses, could one lead them better in advance. After the study and summing-up they are paying more attention to accepting supervision consciously from the masses, and while transforming their objective world outlook they are at the same time transforming their subjective world outlook.

Last year this hsien triumphed over various natural calamities to score a bumper harvest of wheat and various other items of work had also been more outstandingly carried out. At that time, some of the leading members became complacent, and their ties with the people were not as close as before. During the open-door rectification held by the hsien Party committee, the masses sharply criticized the seeds of such erroneous thinking.

In order to guard against arrogance and do away with complacency, the whole body of the hsien Party committee made a visit to Yanglankou, an advanced learn-from-Tachai unit in the hsien. This production brigade, situated at more than 800 meters above sea level had more than 600 mow of farmland scattered over four hills, five peaks and sixteen ridges. In the past because of water shortage, one-third of the labor force had to be sent out on dry days to places 7 or 8 li away to bring back drinking water. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, by giving play to the revolutionary spirit of the foolish old man who removed mountains, they built 8 reservoirs and dams in the middle of the hills, dug 42 fountains and springs, built 6 catchments ringing the mountain and turned 80 percent of the farmland into stable and high-yield fields unaffected by waterlogging or drought. Last year the per-mow yield of grain reached 998 catties and crossed the Yangtze.

The arduous struggle of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Yanglang-kou to make good, and their unflagging revolutionary spirit enabled the members of the hsien Party committee to be greatly educated. When they saw that the poor and lower-middle peasants of Yanglankou after obtaining such outstanding advances showed not the slightest sign of complacency, and

how they had become arrogant just because of a little success in their work, they discovered their shortcomings from the comparison. With the help of the masses, the hsien Party committee made a serious examination, and passed a resolution to guard against arrogance and do away with complacency. Apart from leaving two standing committee members behind to take care of routine matters, the other members of the hsien Party committee all went deeply among the masses and worked at spots to lead the whole area. Last year, the CCP T'ai-an Hsien Committee held four open-door rectifications and effectively stimulated the revolutionization in the ideology and work style of the leading members.

By means of conscientious reading and studying, members of the CCP T'ai-an Hsien Committee have raised their awareness of implementing the mass line of the Party, and by closely linking up with the masses and relying on them in the three great revolutionary struggles, brought their activism and creativity into full play. At present, the situation in revolution and production in the whole hsien is very good. In 1971, the total production value of industry in the whole hsien had increased by 10 percent over 1970, and the production of grain had on the basis of topping the guideline laid down in the "Program" of 1970, increased by nearly another 10 percent. This year, the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and masses are more closely united, their activism is very high, and the various undertakings are continuing to develop and advance.

* * *

RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

## Implement the Party's Various Economic Policies for the Countryside

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 25, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, March 24, 1972) The leading members of the Party general branch of Fanchia production brigade, Kanwang commune in Haich'eng hsien, Liaoning Province, read and study conscientiously with reference to reality, raise their awareness of line struggle, implement the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside, mobilize the socialist activism of the masses and stimulated the overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing. Last year the average per-mow yield of grain crossed the "Yellow River" and a very great development was also made in other undertakings.

In the autumn of 1969 when the new Party branch (hereafter called the Party general branch) of Fanchia production brigade was established, it looked upon the conscientious implementation of Party policy as an important matter to grasp. At that time, because of the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, some of the people were unable to draw a line of distinction between policies, and that affected their implementation.

Once, when discussing the retaining of sufficient pig feed for the collectives to set aside a part of the sideline produce for distribution among the commune members for pig feed, some of the committee members were of the opinion that that amounted to carrying out of "material incentive." Later, the Party general branch organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Apart from collective pig-raising by the cooperatives, every peasant household should be advised to raise one or several pigs" as well as relevant policies, and with reference to reality, carried out discussions which enabled everybody to realize that in the past, because of the affect of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the failure to grasp collective pig-raising and the distribution of the whole of sideline produce to the commune members hindered the development of collective pig-raising. Now, it is only after the retention of sufficient pig feed has been made for the collectives that part of the pig feed is distributed to the commune members. In that way not only collective pig-raising would not be unaffected, but the pig-raising by the commune members would be supported and that could benefit the development of pig-raising. This is basically different from "material incentive." Once the understanding of the committee members of the Party general branch became unified, they unanimously agreed to distribute part of the sideline produce to the commune members for pig feed, and at the same time helped the commune members to solve actual problems in pig-raising, further implemented the relevant policies of the Party and mobilized the activism of the commune members to raise pigs for the revolution. Everybody said with deep conviction, "The various economic policies of the Party for the countryside is a concrete manifestation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by differentiating clearly between Chairman Mao's revolutionary

line and policies and the counter-revolutionary line and policies of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers could the policies of the Party be consciously implemented and the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line guaranteed.

To raise the awareness of line struggle and insure the correct implementation of Party policies, the Party general branch of the Fanchia production brigade has organized its leading members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, to master dialectical materialism and historical materialism and to overcome one-sidedness in thinking. Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the leading members of the Party general branch of Fanchia production brigade have conscientiously studied such works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," used dialectical materialism to analyze contradictions, cleared up the dialectical relationship between taking food grains as the key link and diversified economy, between collective accumulation and the individual income of commune members, and between long-range construction and current production, and overcame the phenomenon of vacillations to the "Left" and right in the implementation of policies.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, one of the leading members of the general branch, because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, had for a time thought only of increasing such income, transferred the greater part of labor to carry out sideline production, and that hindered the development of agricultural production.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution when the commune members and masses criticized and repudiated "Placing money in command," he again took the other extreme, refused to carry out diversified economy and would not even carry out the proper sideline production of weaving straw baskets. Consequently income was reduced and there was no money for the purchase of production materials. After studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, he realized the policy of "Taking food grain as the key link to insure all-round development" advanced by Chairman Mao had correctly reflected the objective law governing agricultural production and correctly handled the relationship between grain production and diversified economy. Having raised his cognition, his idea of implementing the policies of the Party was strengthened and together with the cadres and the people, under the logical premise of insuring agricultural production, he actively made suitable arrangements for sideline production and also suggested the setting up of a forestry team by the production team and the using of ponds for fish breeding. In 1970 and 1971, income from forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery operated by this production brigade reached JMP48,000 and increased the accumulation of capital for re-production.

At present, members of the Party general branch and the revolutionary committee of Fanchia production brigade are leading the masses in firmly grasping spring planting. They are going deep into the frontline, and carrying out education in ideology and political line. On the one hand

they are examining the organization of manpower and the reserve of material, and on the other hand they are acquainting themselves with the condition in the implementation of various economic policies and making detailed arrangements for such problems as taking food grain as the key link and remuneration according to work. The activism of the broad masses of commune members to carry out farming for the revolution has further increased, and they are actively throwing themselves into spring plowing and production.

* * *

RED ARMY VETERANS

## Stories of Demobilized Veteran Red Army Fighters Who Continue Revolution

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Mar. 24, 1972)

the 18 demobilized red army fighters in the hungchi district of hsinhsiang city of honan province, who helped wrest power for the proletariat under the leadership of chairman mao, are keeping to revolutionary traditions and making revolution and serving the people whole-heartedly. this is in line with chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. some of them joined the revolution as far back as 42 years ago, some taking part in the revolutionary war in the chingkang mountains. they firmly bear in mind chairman mao's teaching "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory". they strive to study chairman mao's works and make new contributions to the people.

to help heighten people's awareness of class struggle, veteran red army fighter chen wen-hsiu has organized old workers and other revolutionary people in the neighbourhood to recall their suffering in the old society and contrast it with their present happiness and study chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle". with others, he made investigations and ferreted out a hidden class enemy.

these demobilized armymen often work as volunteers in the grain stores, vegetable markets, hotels and restaurants of the district on holidays when business there is brisk. at the end of every month, they join the staff members of the grain stores in delivering grain to every household of p.l.a. men and revolutionary martyrs. li chun-hsiu is a volunteer street cleaner.

with profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, the demobilized armymen have propogated mao tsetung thought. they have given talks on revolutionary tradition to over a hundred factories, villages, departments and schools. a brigade invited veteran red army fighter li tsu-chuan, who is already well over 80, to relate stories on the long march. he refused to go by car and went there on foot instead.

the veterans pass traditions to the younger generation. when red army man chen chin-pang saw his son no longer willing to wear patched shoes, he told his son how in the old society his family had fled, landless and homeless, due to cruel exploitation by the landlord and how his fellow-fighters had fought the enemy heroically and many had died for the emancipation of the labouring masses. with his son he studied chairman mao's teaching on plain living and hard struggle and urged him to carry forward / the party's glorious revolutionary tradition.

MODEL COMMUNIST

## South China Communist Fighter for Socialist Revolution and Construction

(NCNA-English Nanning, Mar. 24, 1972)

wei chiang-ko, a communist of the chuang nationality, has fought hard in the past two decades for the socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. he has never become complacent and always advances along the road of revolution.

### a communist should never pride himself upon his merits

the party committee of yishan county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region received a telegram in february 1966 from an east china unit of the chinese people's liberation army. the unit invited a demobilized p.l.a. man in the county to attend a meeting, at which the honored title of "vanguard company cutting its way through the mountains" was to be conferred on a company by the ministry of national defence.

the demobilized p.l.a. man was wei chiang-ko, a squad leader of the company and now a model storehouse-keeper of the production team in his village.

the news went the round of the village, and many poor and lower-middle peasants crowded wei's house and wanted to know about his contribution. but the veteran said: "a communist should talk about the revolution only, never the deeds he has performed. i don't think i've done my job as a road-builder so well. i don't have anything to tell."

but during his five years in the engineering unit, he was commended as a hero and model worker on nine occasions and as an outstanding party member on five occasions. he attended a heroes' and model workers' conference in peking in april 1954 when he had the joy of seeing the great leader chairman mao. his squad, the no. 8 squad, was given an order of merit.

while taking part in construction of the sikang-tibet highway in 1950, wei chiang-ko, then a squad leader, declared: "we'll build roads wherever chairman mao wants us to. everything we do is for the victory of the revolution, for the happiness of the people and for the grand ideal of communism exclamation"

in snow-capped mountains 3,000 to 5,000 metres above sea level on the sikang-tibet plateau, wei chiang-ko worked hard and sweated in 30 to 40 degrees below zero centigrade. he was one of the first to lower himself on a rope down a sheer cliff to blast rocks. in the rarefied air where it is difficult to breathe, he was among the iron-willed heroes who, carrying a load of 35 kilogrammes each, climbed up a mountain more than 5,000 metres above sea level.

## resolutely taking socialist road

since being demobilized 16 years ago, wei chiang-ko has always stood in the forefront of the acute struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, and defended chairman mao's revolutionary line. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise him as a vanguard in taking the socialist road.

wei chiang-ko returned to his village in northwest kwangsi in the autumn of 1955 when the upsurge of agricultural cooperation started. the villagers asked what he wanted to do. he said he was resolved to follow chairman mao's teachings and build socialism in the countryside with them. a handful of class enemies tried to undermine the agricultural cooperation movement. to smash the enemy plot, wei chiang-ko propagated chairman mao's instructions on the advantages of forming cooperatives and organized the villagers. he used his demobilization pay to buy a draught animal for the collective. under his leadership, an elementary agricultural cooperative was formed in the village, the first co-op in the whole township.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company then stirred up a trend to slash back the cooperatives. wei chiang-ko thought, "chairman mao calls on us to get organized and take the socialist road. dissolving the cooperatives would mean returning to capitalism." wei chiang-ko's family had been cruelly oppressed and exploited under the rule of bureaucrats and landlords in the old society. his father had become a farm labourer and died of starvation. living in stark poverty, his parents had been compelled to sell his sister. wei chiang-ko himself was a cowherd and became a farm labourer at sixteen. it is the great leader chairman mao who saved him from the abyss of misery. with this in mind, he called on cadres in the village and said: "we must take the socialist road and not retreat exclamation" he voiced the desire of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

wei chiang-ko and the cadres encouraged the masses to stop the adverse trend. an advanced agricultural producers' cooperative was formed in the village that year. then a people's commune came into being.

a handful of class enemies spread anarchism during the great proletarian cultural revolution in an attempt to undermine the collective economy and restore capitalism. wei chiang-ko propogated chairman mao's instructions and the party's policies among the villagers and organized the militiamen and peasants to study chairman mao's teachings on class struggle. uniting as one in struggle, they smashed the enemy plot.

wei chiang-ko was elected a committee member of the production brigade party branch after the party consolidation and building.

## having the masses at heart

when he was in the people's liberation army, wei chiang-ko paid much attention to the political and daily life of his comrades-in-arms. when the p.l.a. men were building roads in the snow-capped mountains, he would build a fire on bitter cold winter nights to keep his comrades-in-arms warm. he still keeps to this

fine tradition of the people's army. he often says: "communists must have the masses at heart." whenever the poor and lower-middle peasants have difficulties, wei chiang-ko is always ready to help. when peasants fall ill, he calls for the doctor and helps them get medicine.

when commune members were felling trees in the mountain one time, a log suddenly rolled down, endangering the women commune members working at the foot of the mountain, who failed to hear the warning. wei chiang-ko, who was working at mid-mountain, dashed forward and grabbed the log in his arms. he was injured by the tumbling log, but he saved the commune members. people were moved by his courage and rushed to dress his wounds. they praised him as a hero who serves the people at the risk of his life.

one late autumn day, wei chiang-ko was irrigating fields for someone who was ill. when he passed by a river dyke, he found it was leaking. with a clump of silt, he dived into the icy water to seal the breach. his first try failed as the silt was washed away. his legs, which were suffering from rheumatism, ached in the cold water. but he held out and at last blocked the leak with a big rock.

building new socialist mountain village

peichiao village was hit by an unprecedented drought in 1963 and rice sowing was retarded. wei chiang-ko led a group of commune members in using waterwheels to hoist water to places ten metres high. they succeeded in planting rice-seedlings. the team gathered a good harvest that year and more than met its grain needs.

wei chiang-ko was inspired by the success. he saw that transforming the backward village meant first of all dealing with the problem of water. he consulted the cadres and drew up a plan to cut ditches on the mountain and built a pumping station. this was fully supported by the commune members.

after three years' hard efforts, the commune members built a two-kilometre-long ditch and installed water pumps. this ensured ten hectares of farmland good harvests irrespective of drought or heavy rains. all the paddy fields in the village were sown to double cropping rice in 1969, and grain output for the first time surpassed the target of six tons per hectare set by the national programme for agricultural development.

though wei chiang-ko is now a member of the party committees of the administrative region, the county and the commune, he remains modest and prudent and is full of vigor. not long ago, along with other commune members, he went to the construction site of a new water conservancy project, carrying his bedroll. he said: "we have just made the first step in a ten-thousand-li long march in building our mountainous area. we must march on."

CEMENT PRODUCTION

## Coastal East China Province Adds Small Cement Plants

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 25, 1972)

coastal chekiang province in east china has built a large number of small cement plants. the provincial party committee and revolutionary committee have mobilized the people in all parts of the province to increase cement output in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

these small plants accounted for 68 per cent of the province's cement production in 1971. the majority of the counties in the six coastal administrative regions have their first cement plants.

the workers overcame the difficulties arising from lack of equipment and technical knowhow by working out indigenous methods suited to local conditions.

the chiangshan cement plant built the first oval kiln in the province in august 1970 and made a ball mill and other equipment all on its own after studying chairman mao's philosophic works and drawing upon the advanced experience of other plants. the new kiln went into mass production the following year, setting an example of self-reliance in developing the local cement industry.

five housewives in chiahsing county used scrap iron and steel and other locally available material to build a kiln, a ball mill and sample analysis apparatus and start a small cement plant which turned out 3,000 tons of medium-grade cement last year.

the workers launched a mass drive for technical innovations. the huangyen cement plant designed a cone-shaped drier which is operated by two workers and dries three tons of rock powder every shift. now drying is done fast enough to meet later production processes in time.

the coastal areas use the abundant oyster shells as a substitute for limestone. plants in the hilly areas replace limestone with some other kinds of rocks to manufacture cement.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

### Effective Leadership Brings Rapid Agricultural Progress in East China Hsien

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 24, 1972)

the communist party committee of an east china county has initiated a mass campaign to transform sandy soil and expand rice acreage. the campaign brought about a radical change in farming conditions in jukao county in one year. the county's grain harvest last year was 27 per cent higher than in 1970, averaging 7.8 tons per hectare, and ginned cotton averaged 0.75 tons per hectare.

learning from tachai, china's pace-setter in agriculture, and deep-going investigations made by the county party committee have enabled it to exercise effective leadership throughout the campaign.

jukao county is situated in the lower reaches of the yangtze river in northern kiangsu province. forty per cent of its 100,000 hectares of farmland was sandy and gave low yields.

the county party committee decided to transform the sandy land in march last year, in conformity with the long-cherished hope of the local people. chairman mao teaches: "everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels". in accordance with this teaching, the secretary and other leading members of the county party committee led groups of people to make investigations in all the 25 people's communes and over 400 production brigades with large tracts of sandy soil. a large amount of first-hand information was thus collected.

the poor and lower middle peasants of the panchiao production brigade have set a good example. working with soaring energy, they have removed 300,000 cubic metres of sand in several months, filled dozens of useless ditches, levelled some 60 hectares of farmland and built canals measuring 10 kilometres long. water was diverted from the yangtze river to irrigate rice fields opened on former sandy land.

the leading cadres were impressed by the revolutionary determination and wisdom of the masses. they concluded that all the sandy land could be transformed in a short period by firmly implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and relying on the masses. a plan was worked out after discussions among the cadres and masses to transform all the sandy land in one year and extend rice acreage.

shortly after the campaign started, the county was hit by a prolonged drought. the county party committee saw that as conditions had changed, the plan would eventually end up in failure if it was to be pursued without modifications. the leading members went to the most severely hit communes and consulted local peasants. they were told that while the combat against drought was urgent, people could spend the greater part of the day levelling the land and engage in the anti-drought campaign in late afternoon, which was the suitable time

for irrigation. in this way the levelling of the land could be carried on without affecting the combat against drought.

the party committee modified the plan on the basis of suggestions by the masses and organized the various departments to help with the fight against drought. after the drought was overcome, the party committee directed the efforts of the people to land transformation again. in eight months, 74 per cent of the county's total sandy land was levelled. close to 600 rivers, canals and ditches were repaired or dug. in addition, about 130 million trees were planted to protect the farmland from wind.

the leading members of the county party committee went among the peasants and cadres at the grassroots level to take part in collective production and make investigations and study. this helped them know better how to deal with the sand. they summed up the experience in sand control and other improvements of farmland and popularized it throughout the county. they also saw to it that all the land was planted to rice as soon as it was levelled so as to get high yields the same year. as a result, the total acreage planted to rice went up to more than 40,000 hectares, almost doubling the 1970 figure.

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## FISHING

### Good Winter Catches Off East China Sea Coast

**(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 25, 1972)**

winter catches in the famous east china sea fishing grounds of chekiang, fukien, kiangsu and shanghai hit an all-time record, yielding 25 per cent more than in the same 1970 period.

this is a result of strengthened leadership and education in ideology and political line by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the three provinces and one municipality. they organized the fishermen right after last summer's season to study instructions by chairman mao and the party central committee on fish production in relation to the specific conditions of china's aquatic work. the fishermen were determined to get the highest winter catch to serve the revolution. as the winter season set in, the party organizations and revolutionary committees sent a large number of cadres to go out to sea with the fishermen and carry out education in ideology and political line among them. the cadres studied, worked and lived with the fishermen and helped them sum up and popularize advanced experience.

the fishermen set out for sea half a month or one month earlier than usual. some continued working the fishing grounds after the autumn season. one instance is the 44 pairs of motorized boats of futing county in fukien province. they averaged 50 tons of fish per boat in just about one month, the highest amount being 125 tons. the seven pairs of motorized boats of a fishing brigade in chekiang province caught 150 tons each on the average by keeping the nets working day and night while the men took rest in turns.

greater mechanization is another important factor for the good winter catches and safe sailing.

ten shanghai counties have mechanized their fishing boats during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they now have twice as many motorized boats. twelve counties and cities in chekiang province have fishing machinery plants and yards making and repairing fishing boats. some major fishing communes and brigades set up more than 80 fishing machinery repair plants or groups. during the fishing seasons, they set up repair centres in the fishing grounds and some sent people to the boats to make prompt repair to keep production going. chekiang province had 93 per cent more motorized boats in 1971 than in 1964. 70 per cent of the fishermen go out on such vessels.

the fishermen and the departments concerned of the three provinces and one municipality united in their work and helped each other in response to chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories." working the same fishing grounds, they tried to make things easier for others while tackling difficulties themselves and took the initiative in passing on their experience.

the shengshan fishing ground had few fish in late november last year. some fishermen wanted to move south. some did not agree. then more than one hundred helmsmen, technicians and cadres of shanghai, kiangsu and chekiang met to discuss the matter. they exchanged information about various places and studied the movement of the fish. facts showed that new hairtail shoals was coming. so all agreed to stay in the fishing grounds while sending some boats to south. they caught 35,000 tons of fish.

PIG RAISING

## China Expands Pig-Raising

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1972)**

china's pigs in stock last year reached a record number, being 11 per cent more than in 1970. many counties, people's communes and production brigades have one pig per capita or 15 per hectare of farmland. this is a victory for the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development."

in addition to providing organic manure, pig-raising has helped expand the rural collective economy and increase income of peasant households. many parts of china have raised pigs since ancient times. leading a wretched life before liberation, however, many poor and lower-middle peasants could not afford to raise pigs.

socialist collectivization of agriculture after liberation under the wise leadership of chairman mao stimulated pig-raising. the undertaking expanded even faster in 1958 as the newly established people's communes encouraged both collective and individual pig-raising, in the light of the party's general line for building socialism. the number of pigs in stock that year was more than double the 1949 figure. however, further expansion was later held back due to the interference by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi who pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the commune members criticized this line during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they are determined to raise more pigs for the benefit of the revolution. pig-raising has shown remarkable development since then thanks to chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's rural policies.

north china's hopei province had 7,100,000 pigs in stock in 1958 as against 4,000,000 a few years before the people's communes were set up. using that portion of power they had usurped, liu shao-chi and company in 1961 stepped up their scheme to restore capitalism in the countryside. they slashed back collective pig-raising and the number of pigs dropped. pig-raising began to develop again in 1964, as the whole province launched a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the development was even greater during the cultural revolution. now every commune and virtually every production brigade is raising pigs. over the past few years, the province has fulfilled the plan for selling pigs to the state and the number in stock has constantly increased. in 1971, the province had 14,000,000 pigs. what has happened in hopei shows that once chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is implemented, pig-raising develops rapidly. when chairman mao's revolutionary line was interfered with by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the undertaking was hampered.

the spirit of self-reliance has been displayed in raising more crops for pig feed. the communes and production brigades of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region have planted such crops by the roadsides or on the banks of canals. aquatic weeds are grown.

model stockman yeh hung-hai of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army has produced a fermented pig feed with higher sugar content by chinese yeast. learning from his experience, people in many places have produced the fermented pig feed by making use of stalks, vines and wild plants. the mechanization of fodder processing has helped save manpower and reduce labour intensity. pig-breeding farms have been set up by many communes and production brigades and they have their own veterinaries and others in charge of artificial insemination.

individual households of commune members are encouraged to raise pigs. they are provided with piglets and given help in fodder processing, repairing or building of pigsties and in the prevention and treatment of swine diseases. every household of poor and lower-middle peasants in wenchiang region of szechwan province is raising pigs with the help of party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels and with state loans and other help from the communes or production brigades. the total number of pigs in the region last year was 30 per cent more than the 1970 figure, exceeding one pig per capita.

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## LIVESTOCK BREEDING

### Northwest China Animal Husbandry Region Improves Pastures

**(NCNA-English Sining, Mar. 25, 1972)**

northwest china's chinghai province, a major animal husbandry region, has improved grasslands by adding irrigation facilities and fertilizer and taking other measures. a mass drive has been launched in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the 200 wells, 40 reservoirs and 400 kilometres of ditches added last year provide water for over 44,000 hectares of pastures. forage crops were grown on 6,600 hectares. ten thousand hectares of grasslands were cordoned off to raise grass. fertilizer was applied to 5,800 hectares. measures were also taken to wipe out rodents and harmful insects.

the province's livestock last year was seven per cent more than in 1970.

the multi-national herdsmen led a miserable life under savage oppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries and feudal lords before liberation. unplanned pasturing by the clan chieftains and herd-owners, plus rodents, caused serious deterioration of the grasslands.

the poor herdsmen embarked upon the socialist road under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao after liberation. by relying on their collective strength,

they sank wells and combatted rodents. animal husbandry soon began to thrive.

during the cultural revolution, the herdsmen condemned the crimes in sabotaging grassland improvement committed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents and criticized the attitude of relying solely on natural pasturage. they fostered the concept of raising livestock for the revolution and started to improve grasslands by self-reliance.

manchang people's commune in tajih county of the kuolo tibetan autonomous chou is 4,000 metres above sea level and the growing period for grass is only four months. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and herdsmen of the commune have displayed the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" in finding ways to grow more grass.

tsanmulo, secretary of the communist party branch of the hungchi (red flag) production brigade in the commune, and other branch committee members investigated a tract of grassland with experienced herdsmen and peasants. a decision was made to transform the grassland and grow forage crops. the committee members led the people in collecting forage seed, making necessary implements and planting the seed plot by plot. they opened up a forage base covering 250 hectares.

the success of the brigade touched off a campaign throughout the commune. in all, the commune members have in the past few years cordoned off 3,300 hectares of grassland for improvement, built irrigation facilities for 1,200 hectares, applied fertiliser on 1,260 hectares and grown forage crops on 640 hectares. the abundant supply of grass enabled the commune to increase its livestock and become an advanced unit in improving grassland in chinghai province.

adhering to the principle of self-reliance, the cadres and commune members have made full use of local manpower, material and resources. when the chaka people's commune undertook to build a water control project, the state appropriated funds for it. but the commune cadres and members declined the offer, saying: "the state is financing so many projects, leave the money to areas where it is needed most. we can make do by ourselves." using local materials, they completed the water control project.

the chienchi people's commune, situated on a steppe with stubbly grass, was often attacked by drought and rodents. the commune party committee mobilized the people to transform the grassland in line with chairman mao's teaching: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." after overcoming numerous difficulties, they dug 27 canals totalling 213 kilometres in length, bringing irrigation to 13,000 hectares of arid grassland in four production brigades. grass output of the commune has risen considerably. in four years, the commune has built up an irrigation system for its pastures with collective funds.

grassland improvement stations have been set up in all the chou and counties of chinghai's stockraising areas. members of these stations tour the grasslands to work and conduct experiments with the herdsmen and sum up their advanced experience.

**********
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ALBANIA

### Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Tirana

**(NCNA-English Tirana, Mar. 24, 1972)**

a chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, arrived here yesterday by air. the delegation will hold talks with the albanian side and sign an agreement on air communication between china and albania.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were sali verdha, vice-minister of communication of albania and head of the albanian delegation, siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, and members of the albanian delegation.

chinese ambassador to albanian liu chen-hua and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were also present.

the albanian side gave a dinner yesterday evening for the chinese delegation. a very cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

## CHINA AND CAMBODIA

**(Please cancel item 032318 on p. 14 of yesterday's issue and here now again:)**

### Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1972)**

following is the full text of the speech by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, at a banquet here this evening in celebration of the second anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia:

your excellency respected premier chou en-lai,

your excellencies respected high civil and military authorities of the people's republic of china,
respected mesdames,

your excellency respected mahmoud riad and esteemed members of the delegation of the arab republic of egypt,

respected your excellency special envoy of the president of pakistan,

esteemed excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, members of the diplomatic corps,

dear friends,

dear brothers and sisters,

dear guests,

first of all, allow me to express to you, in the name of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c., our sincere gratitude for your presence at this banquet, which testifies to the sympathy and support that you and your respective peoples accord to the khmer people who have been fighting for two years, arms in hand, without retreat or compromise, against the aggressor, u.s. imperialism, its valets and mercenaries in bangkok and saigon and its sub-valets and mercenaries in phnom penh.

especially, the high presence of his excellency premier chou en-lai and the other eminent civil and military personages of the glorious people's republic of china, the greatest and most faithful friend of the people and kingdom of khmer, gives us the most inspiring encouragement and is a new and brilliant confirmation of the complete support of china, the 750 million chinese men and women, their very illustrious, respected and beloved leader chairman mao tsetung, their government and their party of high prestige, on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the n.u.f.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c., which have assumed the historic responsibility of conducting the struggle of national liberation. we whole-heartedly thank your excellency mr. premier of the state council of the p.r.c. and your excellencies the high representatives of the party, the government, the armed forces and the civil administration of the p.r.c. our most grateful and heartfelt thoughts are addressed to his excellency the most respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung who, since the birth of the n.u.f.c., that is to say since the first day of the official beginning of the armed resistance of the khmer people, has kindly assured me personally that the p.r.c. and the chinese people will support us to the end and give us, without any reward, all the assistance that is desirable, useful and necessary for the complete liberation of our fatherland and the re-establishment of the kingdom of cambodia in her complete independence, her full sovereignty, her territorial integrity and her neutrality which prevailed before march 18, 1970. the present generation of khmer patriots and all the future generations of the khmer people will never forget this decisive support of the p.r.c., her people and her chairman, and will remain eternally thankful to them.

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your excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen, mesdemoiselles,

dear friends,

dear brothers and sisters,

dear guests,

as we celebrate this evening the 2nd anniversary of the n.u.f.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c., allow me to present to you, in the briefest possible way, a military and political balance-sheet of our struggle inside cambodia against u.s. imperialism (which has installed its "protectorate" on a part of our country) and against the anti-popular and anti-national regime of lon nol-son ngoc thanh (who serve u.s. imperialism).

in the military field, lon nol, in his broadcast speech of march 18, 1972, pretended that the situation of his "republic" was "better than ever" and that "the enemy" (i.e. the p.a.f.n.l.c.) had been "driven for good from the environs of phnom penh."

then, on march 21, 1972, a.f.p. from saigon announced to the world the following sensational news: "the gunners of the khmer liberation forces (the a.f.p. in saigon, which, of course, escapes from lon nol's fascist censorship, specifies that they are the khmer people's forces. -- n.s.) bombarded with rockets the pochentong air base and phnom penh... the bombardment, launched in the early hours of tuesday against phnom penh and its environs by the gunners of the khmer liberation forces, is the most violent attack known against the khmer capital since the beginning of the conflict two years ago... about two hundred shells... fell on the city and its suburbs, in particular on the vast pochentong air base."

u.s. press dispatches announced that our people's forces, in the night of march 20-21, 1972, also sent a commando force into an outlying part of phnom penh, which succeeded in destroying the "governmental" radio station in the stung meanchey quarter.

our young people's forces thus demonstrate, on the occasion of their second anniversary, that they hold impregnable positions in the very periphery of the capital and that they among the population in the outskirts of phnom penh are like "fish in the water," that is why lon nol's army and police can never foresee nor forestall our attacks on phnom penh or their airport and military base at pochentong exclamation

on march 16, 1972, the p.a.f.n.l.c. was even able to introduce into the enemy's principal military and air base agents specialized in sabotage, who succeeded in blowing up the whole depot of new munitions recently given by u.s. president richard nixon to his valet lon nol. u.p.i. reported this second "catastrophe" at pochentong in these words: "cambodia's main ammunition depot at pochentong airport today exploded, sending columns of flames and smoke hundreds of feet into the air... bunches of 250 pound napalm bombs and ammunitions of all caliber were reported exploded, sending shells onto the runway." and a.p., another american press agency, said that "... sources said it may have been the result of sabotage... it is believed the explosions began when a stockpile of napalm was mysteriously ignited." and the french agency a.f.p. added this stinging detail: "the team of american mine-detecting specialists watched the scene helplessly..."

in order also to celebrate the 2nd anniversary of their official founding and to show that they had

established their own bases very close to the biggest and strongest enemy bases, the p.a.f.n.l.c. on march 21, 1972 succeeded in completely destroying the munitions depot of the "formidable" military base of the saigon armed forces at neak luong (50 kms. from phnom penh). u.p.i.: "the cambodian command monday night described the military situation in the southeastern province of prey veng as 'serious' after communist gunners hit two towns earlier in the day. the attacks completely destroyed a south-vietnamese ammunition dump... highway 15... linking the two towns of neak luong and prey veng was cut, having prey veng 'isolated'. efforts to open the road failed monday despite close american air support and ammunition air drops."

a.f.p. gave the following details about the neak luong "disaster": "the depot was immediately set ablaze after receiving a dozen rockets... it burnt for more than 12 hours, torn at irregular intervals by a series of explosions which rained a true deluge of fire on the neighbouring fields. a thousand south vietnamese soldiers and marines are stationed at neak luong."

the invasion of our provinces of svay rieng, takeo and kompong cham by another 50,000 south vietnamese mercenaries of u.s. imperialism has at present obtained none of the results desired by the pentagon.

in the province of siemreap (north), lon nol's "famous" operation launched with a great fanfare against the p.a.f.n.l.c. and baptized "angkor chey" ("victory at angkor") was quickly transformed into a rout for lon nol's armoured and infantry units, though "supported" by u.s. and thailand planes. angkor has remained and remains firmly within liberated cambodia which is expanding with each passing month.

the "republic" of lon nol-son ngoc thanh, entering the third year of this war which it has undertaken to fight for u.s. imperialism, knows here and now in this month of march, 1972 that its defeat is latent and irreversible. from here issues the following confession, full of bitterness and shame, of the "lonnolian" youth, a confession collected by the french journalist jacques decornoy ("le monde", 13-14 march 1972): "...'this war should not have been launched in march 1970.' the student who spoke was bitter. at first he 'believed in' the republic. now... now, it is sinking everywhere ..., now, we have come to understand. it is a futile and lost war... ."

a proverb says: "truth comes out of the mouth of a child." the glaring truth about the military situation in cambodia came in march 1972 out of the mouth of this young "lonnolian" student: the war is lost for his regime, and consequently for u.s. imperialism. that is, i think, the best homage one could pay (though involuntarily) to our heroic p.a.f.n.l.c.

as to the "myth" created by the "washington" propaganda media, copied by that of "phnom penh", according to which the p.a.f.n.l.c. are... "not khmers", the special correspondent of "le monde", after an "on the spot" inquiry made this month, wrote: "in phnom penh, for two or three months now at any rate, people have been considering the war as a purely khmer phenomenon."

your excellency mr. premier of the p.r.c.,

your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, mesdemoiselles,

excuse me if i often cite what is said and written about our resistance by the enemy or western side. i have been doing this systematically to avoid being charged with "bluff" or "propaganda falsehood" by certain observers who are incredulous, suspicious or ill-willed towards the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. allow me to present to you now, in the briefest possible manner, an objective balance-sheet of the political situation in cambodia after two years of the "republic" in phnom penh:

jacques decornoy, though always one of my most pitiless critics, wrote in "le monde" of march 14, 1972 these lines among others: "many fortunes are the fruit of the war, which has multiplied them (jobbery and corruption) and often brought great gains for the military, meaning of course the high-ranking officers... inflation remained very moderate until 1970, but it did havoc in 1971. as everywhere, it affects the poor, the people with fixed incomes, the families not in a position to profit from the war... where the situation is profoundly unwholesome, as everybody can testify... disgust is great and, in any case, the regime can no longer count on the massive support of (its) youths and their cadres... moreover, the sihanouk image remains living. the exorcism in fact has not worked... certain people miss him in private. and then the monarchy has become beautiful under the republic... one of the two (students of phnom penh) said to us: ... 'the new regime came into being as a result of the revolution, i would say of the coup d'etat. we believed in it for several months. now we have come to understand. it is a futile and lost war... it is also a fight between clans... lon nol, (represents) feudalism and anti-vietnamese racism, the reign of the magi and fortune-tellers, a complete return to the middle ages... sirik matak, (represents) jobbery without any other motive than immediate profit for some people... why be surprised that some among our people have gone to the jungles?"

a.f.p. on its part revealed on march 20, 1972 from phnom penh "once again the students have declared that the present regime is 'illegal' because, according to them, it does not lie on any constitutional basis." and the american agency a.p. said that "cambodian students issued monday a 'manifesto' claiming 'we have been deceived' and 'that a dictatorial regime' now rules the khmer republic."

that is a sufficiently "eloquent" picture of the political situation without hope and without a way out for the illegal regime of lon nol-son ngoc thanh, and consequently for u.s. neocolonialism in cambodia.

in despair, the latter has had political and psychological manoeuvres undertaken with a view to dividing (in vain) the "red khmers" and the "sihanoukists" in the n.u.f.c. (on the cambodian plane) and (dividing), on the indochinese plane, the khmer people and the vietnamese people exclamation

on both these planes the defeat of u.s. imperialism has been total, as proved on the one hand by the message of today, march 23, 1972, from mr. khieu samphan and, on the other hand, by the joint statement of the kingdom of cambodia and the democratic republic of viet nam of march 5, 1972.

in his message sent from cambodia (liberated zone) to the head of state, vice-prime minister khieu samphan said, in particular: "the n.u.f.c. with samdech head of state as its chairman has become today the inspiring image of the courageous khmer nation, united as one man advancing in the forefront of the struggle of the peoples of the world against american aggression. it has become, incontestably, the living symbol of the just cause of our people, the cause of the national liberation of kampuchea, the living symbol of uncompromising patriotism and of the inflexible determination of the khmer people to be master of their own destiny, to rely mainly on their own strength and to fight without retreat or compromise until complete victory, that is to say until the american imperialists and their valets in saigon and bangkok are all driven out of kampuchea and until the complete collapse of the traitors in phnom penh, in conformity with the appeal of march 23, 1970 of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea."

in the joint statement of norodom sihanouk (cambodia) and ton duc thang (d.r.v.n.) dated march 5, 1972, it is said, in particular, that "while fighting resolutely against the common enemy, the cambodian people and the vietnamese people are striving for the strengthening of their solidarity and friendship. over the past two years, years of crucial trials and very big victories, the two peoples have sealed their friendship with their own blood. they rejoice over the strengthening of their confidence, their reciprocal esteem and their mutual assistance; they are determined to remain united to win total victory.

"by their persistent struggle against the common enemy -- the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the cambodian people and the vietnamese people, whose legitimate interests are linked together, have written down pages of glorious history which illuminate this truth: unity means victory, division means failure. their solidarity is a historic necessity, an imperative for their struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors. their friendship will for ever remain pure. the two parties are determined to preserve the khmer-viet nam friendship like the apple of the eye. they shall not tolerate any attempt, any act likely to harm it."

your excellency respected premier of the p.r.c.,

respected ladies and gentlemen, mesdemoiselles,

through my voice, the khmer people hereby proclaim their determination to preserve as the apple of their eye their friendship with the vietnamese people as well as with the chinese people, the lao people, the korean people and the peoples of europe, africa and latin america, who are their comrades-in-arms and inseparable brothers in the anti-imperialist struggle.

it is in these sentiments that, in their name, in the name of the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c. that i raise my glass and propose a toast

-to the health, long life and happiness of his excellency chairman mao tsetung and madame,

-to the health and long life of his excellency premier chou en-lai and madame,

-to the health and long life of the eminent national leaders and the leaders of the friendly countries whose high representatives are seated among us tonight,

-to the health of the national civil and military authorities of the p.r.c. and mesdames,

-to the health of his excellency mahmoud riad of the arab republic of egypt,

-to the health of the members of the delegation of the arab republic of egypt,

-to the health of his excellency special envoy of the president of pakistan,

-to the health of their excellencies, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps present here,

-to the health of all our friends, brothers and sisters and all our guests present here,

-to the greatness of the p.r.c. and the prosperity of its glorious people,

-to the indestructible unity of the kingdom of cambodia, the p.r.c., the d.r.v.n., the d.p.r. of korea, the p.r.g. and the n.l.f. of south viet nam and the lao p.f., and to their common victory over u.s. imperialism and its valets, and

-to the friendship uniting all the anti-imperialist peoples of asia, africa, latin america and europe and to the triumph of their just causes, in particular to the victory of the palestinian people and other fraternal arab peoples over israel, zionism, u.s. imperialism and "hussein's plan" exclamation

## CHINA AND CHILE

### Leader of Chilean Socialist Youth Federation Delegation Makes Report to Peking Youth

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1972)**

guido gomez palacios, leader of the visiting delegation of the socialist youth federation of chile, gave an account of the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the chilean youth and the experience they had gained, in a report he was invited to make today to young people from various walks of life in peking.

among the chilean friends present at the report meeting were mrs. armando uribe arce, wife of the chilean ambassador to china; sergio silva p., charge d'affaires ad interim, gonzalo rojas p., cultural counsellor, of the chilean embassy here; and members of the chilean delegation.

the meeting was attended by shen chien, leading member of the china-latin america friendship association; hsieh ching-yi, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tsinghua university who had paid a visit to chile as leader of the chinese youth delegation; and leading members of deparments concerned liu ping, ho tung-chang, hsueh tuan, hsing chu-fang, hsing jen-hsien, lin chen and chiang kuang-hua; and several hundred young people in the chinese capital.

guido gomez palacios recalled the history of the protracted struggle waged by the chilean people and youth against imperialist rule and exposed the u.s. imperialist aggression and infiltration.

we have in our history a rich tradition of struggle in the workers' movement. the working people formed a mighty contingent and plunged into struggle. our youth played an important role in the struggle to win victory for the people, he said.

guido gomez palacios pointed out that mutual support is helpful to the liberation struggle of the people of the world. he expressed the determination of the chilean youth to struggle in unity with the people of various countries.

his report was warmly received by the young people present.

hsieh ching-yi presided over today's meeting. she said that the socialist youth federation of chile, which has a glorious tradition of struggle, is an important and vigorous force in the struggle of the chilean people against imperialism and for democracy. it has made valuable contributions to the struggle for the liberation of the chilean people and for a bright future of the youth.

the chinese youth will always fight and win victory in unity with the chilean people and youth, she declared.

amid warm applause, hsieh ching-yi, on behalf of the youth in the chinese capital, presented the delegation of the socialist youth federation of chile with a silk banner inscribed with "long live the unity and friendship between the youth of china and chile exclamation" in return, the chilean friends presented the peking youth with flags of their organization.

young people of both countries gave art performances after the meeting.

## CHINA AND EGYPT

### Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Continues Talks with Mahmoud Riad, Foreign Affiars Counsellor to Egyptian President

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1972)**

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon went to the guest house to meet mahmoud riad, counsellor for foreign affairs to president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt and special envoy of the president, and continue talks with him.

taking part in the talks on the egyptian side were members of the delegation dr. mahmoud el-aroussy, ambassador salah el-abd, ambassador mohamed riad and mohamed el-taher shash.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, chou chueh, li sung-ling, yang fu-chang and wu min-min.

### Egyptian Government Delegation Attends Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1972)**

all members of the egyptian government delegation led by mahmoud riad, foreign affairs counsellor to and special envoy of egyptian president anwar el sadat, and the accompanying correspondent, this evening saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" staged by the china dance drama troupe. they were accompanied by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei.

diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking also attended.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned including liu ching-tang, ho kung-kai, chou chueh and li sung-ling.

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## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes Aiichiro Fujiyama

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1972)**

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening gave a banquet in honour of aiichiro fujiyama, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party and former foreign minister of japan, and his secretaries tamotsu yamamoto and fumio saito.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including liu hsi-wen, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, hsiao hsiang-chien, wu shu-tung, li meng-ching, lin po, chen kang, chin su-cheng, hsu tsung-mao, shan ta-chi, chou pin and chiang pei-chu.

toasts were drunk to the continuous growth of the friendship between the people of china and japan.

### Summary of Talks between Chinese Volleyball Association, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and Japanese Volleyball Association, Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1972)**

a summary of the talks between the volleyball association of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries on the one side and the japanese volleyball association and the japan-china cultural exchange association on the other was signed here today.

wang meng, chairman of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, attended the signing ceremony.

the summary was signed by sung chung, representative of the volleyball association of the people's republic of china, wang hsiao-yun, representative of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, hideo okada, director-general, and tatsuro uzuki, deputy director-general, of the japanese volleyball association, and norio shirato, permanent director and secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

present at the ceremony were:

kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; and

leading members of chinese organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, liu hsi-lin, wang chih-chiang and ho chen-liang.

following is the text of the summary:

hideo okada, director-general, and tatsuro uzuki, deputy director-general, of the japanese volleyball association, norio shirato, permanent director and secretary general, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association, paid a friendly visit to the people's republic of china from march 19 to 25, 1972 at the invitation of the volleyball association of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they and sung chung, wang hsiao-yun, wang chih-chiang and ho chen-liang, representatives of the volleyball association of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, held friendly talks on questions of common interest and reached agreement as follows:

1. the japanese volleyball association desires to expand friendly exchanges between volleyball circles of china and japan in accordance with the three political principles regarding china-japan relations (one, not to pursue a policy of hostility towards china; two, not to participate in any conspiracy to create "two chinas"; and three, not to obstruct the restoration of normal relations between china and japan). the chinese volleyball association appreciates and supports this.

2. the japanese volleyball association affirms that there is only one china, namely, the people's republic of china. the volleyball association of the people's republic of china is the sole association representing chinese volleyball circles. for this reason, the japanese volleyball association deems it necessary to work for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the volleyball association of the people's republic of china in the international volleyball federation. the japanese volleyball association will make efforts to this end. the chinese volleyball association expresses appreciation for this.

3. the chinese side maintains that increasing exchanges between chinese and japanese volleyball circles conforms with the common aspirations of the people of the two countries. the volleyball association of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries express thanks to the japan-china cultural exchange association, japanese volleyball circles and other friendly personages for their efforts in promoting and developing the friendship and unity of chinese and japanese volleyball circles and the people of the two countries.

4. concerning exchanges this year, the two sides agree that:

the volleyball association of the people's republic of china will invite japanese men's and women's volleyball teams, senior middle school boys' and girls' volleyball teams and a women's amateur volleyball team to visit china, and

the japanese volleyball association will invite chinese men's and women's volleyball teams to visit japan.

5. in order to promote friendly exchanges between volleyball circles of both countries, specifically, the japanese volleyball association will cooperate with the japan-china cultural exchange association on the japanese side while on the chinese side the chinese volleyball association will cooperate with the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

## Wang Meng Meets Japanese Delegation

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1972)**

wang meng, chairman of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, today met and had a warm and friendly conversation with all members of the visiting delegation of the japanese volleyball association and the japan-china cultural exchange association.

present on the occasion were members of the delegation hideo okada, director-general, and tatsuro uzuki, deputy director-general, of the japanese volleyball association; and norio shirato, permanent director and secretary general, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, sung chung, wang hsiao-yun, liu hsi-lin, wang chih-chiang and ho chen-liang.

## Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Former Diet Member of the Japanese Socialist Party

**(NCNA-English, Peking, Mar. 24, 1972)**

chiao kuan-hua, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with haruo okada, former diet member of the japanese socialist party, and his assistant isao otsuka.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chen kang, lin po, chin su-cheng, wang hsiao-hsien, yeh chi-yung and liu chi-sheng.

## Peking Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Japanese Volleyball and Japan-China Cultural Exchange Associations

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1972)

the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the delegation of the japanese volleyball association and the japan-china cultural exchange association.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, sung chung, wang hsiao-yun, liu hsi-lin, wang chih-chiang, ho chen-liang, jen chao, wei chun-lin, chieh ta-yueh, ma yu-chen and wang chen-yu, as well as chinese volleyball players.

japanese correspondents in peking were also present.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples. sung chung, representative of the volleyball association of the people's republic of china, extended a warm welcome to the visiting japanese friends.

he said: the signing of the summary of the current talks conforms with the common desire of the peoples and volleyball players of china and japan, and reflects the irresistible historical trend that the chinese and japanese peoples demand friendly exchanges between them. we believe that through the signing of the summary of the talks, exchanges between chinese and japanese volleyball circles will develop rapidly on the new basis.

hideo okada, director-general of the japanese volleyball association, said: the signing of the summary of the talks opens good prospects for friendly exchanges between japanese and chinese volleyball circles. it is of far-reaching significance to promoting the friendly relations between the two peoples. the japanese volleyball association will expand friendly exchanges between japanese and chinese volleyball circles in accordance with the three political principles regarding china-japan relations. the japanese volleyball association correctly recognizes that there is only one china, namely, the people's republic of china, and that the volleyball association of the people's republic of china is the sole association representing chinese volleyball circles. proceeding from the above-mentioned position, the japanese volleyball association is determined to urge the congress of the international volleyball federation to adopt a resolution expelling taiwan and restoring to the volleyball association of the people's republic of china her legitimate rights.

### Hideo Okada, Tatsuro Uzuki and Kyuhei Muraoka Leave Peking for Home

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1972)**

three members of the delegation to china of the japanese volleyball association and the japan-china cultural exchange association left here for home by air today. they were hideo okada, director-general, and tatsuro uzuki, deputy director-general, of the japanese volleyball association, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned including sung chung, liu hsi-lin, wang chih-chiang and ho chen-liang, as well as volleyball coaches and players.

present at the airport to see them off was also norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

## CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

### Korean Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Leave Shenyang for Home

**(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 24, 1972)**

the men's and women's volleyball teams of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim sang bok, chairman of the korean volleyball association, and pak byong chol, dean of the sports department of the pyongyang physical culture institute, left here for home by train today via tantung, after paying a friendly visit to china. they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports commission, members of the chinese national men's and women's volleyball teams and local sportsmen.

the korean teams arrived in shenyang from peking on march 19. the next day, the provincial physical culture and sports commission held a grand ceremony to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms at the liaoning indoor stadium. after the ceremony the korean teams played friendly matches with the provincial teams.

chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units, li po-chiu, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and other comrades, attended the welcome ceremony and watched the matches. they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with comrades kim sang bok and pak byong chol.

a banquet was given yesterday evening by the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee to bid farewell to the korean men's and women's volleyball teams. comrade yang chi, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and team leader kim sang bok spoke at the banquet, wishing that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and sportsmen of china and korea would be ever strengthened and developed.

## CHINA AND PAKISTAN

### Chinese, Pakistan Governments Exchange Letters on Supply of General Commodities by China Under Loan

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1972)**

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the islamic republic of pakistan have reached agreement on the supply of general commodities from china to pakistan under the loan, and exchanged letters here today.

the document was signed by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and zafar iqbal, head of the pakistan commodity aid delegation and joint secretary of the economic co-ordination and external assistance division, on behalf of their respective governments. pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser was present.

## CHINA AND SOMALIA

### First Somali Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1972)**

ahmed mohamed darman, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the somali democratic republic to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND SUDAN

## Photo Exhibition on China's Socialist Construction Opens in Khartoum

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Mar. 24, 1972)

a photo exhibition on the achievements of socialist construction of the people's republic of china opened here yesterday. it was jointly sponsored by sudan's ministry of information and culture and the chinese embassy further to promote the profound friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples.

omar hag musa, minister of information and culture cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

about two hundred people attended the opening ceremony including major general abdalla ahmed galander, commissioner of khartoum province, responsible members of sudanese departments concerned and diplomatic envoys.

chinese ambassador yang shou-cheng was also present.

speaking at the ceremony, minister omar hag musa warmly praised the chinese people for their achievements in their socialist construction and the friendship between the sudan and china. he said that the exhibition is a proof of the great development china has achieved in her current history. it is also a symbol of the close cooperation between the chinese and sudanese peoples.

chinese ambassador yang shou-cheng also spoke on the occasion. he praised the sudanese people for their achievements made under the leadership of president nimeri in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing national economy and culture and opposing imperialist control, interference and subversion. he also praised the frienship between china and the sudan and expressed thanks to the sudanese government and people for the help in preparing the exhibition.

minister omar hag musa went over all the pictures in the company of the chinese ambassador.

the chinese colour documentary "warmly celebrate the twenty-second anniversary of the people's republic of china" was shown at the exhibition to the warm welcome of the visitors.

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## CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

### Photo Exhibition on China Closes in Geneva

**(NCNA-English Geneva, Mar. 23, 1972)**

the photo exhibition, "china -- the road of socialism", closed here this evening. the exhibition opened on march 14 under the auspices of the geneva organization "people and culture".

the 10-day exhibition was warmly welcomed by more than 5,000 visitors including swiss workers, students, people of other circles, friends from various countries, and overseas chinese in switzerland.

many visitors inspected the photos carefully. some of them visited the exhibition several times to acquaint themselves with china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. many visitors warmly wrote down their impressions in the visitors' book and paid tribute to the achievements of new china and to the friendship between the swiss and chinese peoples. a visitor wrote: "the exhibition is of very high level, objectively showing china on the road of socialism." a woman wrote: "i see that china is advancing with big strides. this is a great success." another visitor said that "the exhibition is of significance in that it cements the friendship between the peoples of switzerland and china."

in the course of the exhibition, a swiss friend who had been to china made a report on the impressions of his china visit. "the red detachment of women", a modern revolutionary ballet, "china's acupuncture anesthesia" and other chinese films were shown and warmly acclaimed by the audience.

## WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

### Secretary General of World Meteorological Organization Leaves Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1972)**

d.a. davies, secretary general of the world meteorological organization, left here by air this morning at the end of his friendly visit to china. he will pass through kwangchow.

he was seen off at the airport by meng ping, director, and chang nai-chao, deputy director, of the chinese central meteorological bureau, and pi chi-lung and tsao ting-hsin, leading members of organizations concerned.

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